

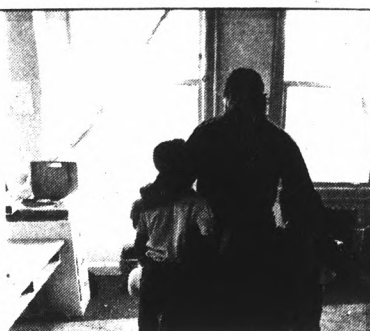
Jazz:
The way it
was, the way
it is

-see Centerfold



**The plight
of battered
women**

-see page 7



A photographic
look at this
semester's
sports

-see sports

**San
Francisco
State**

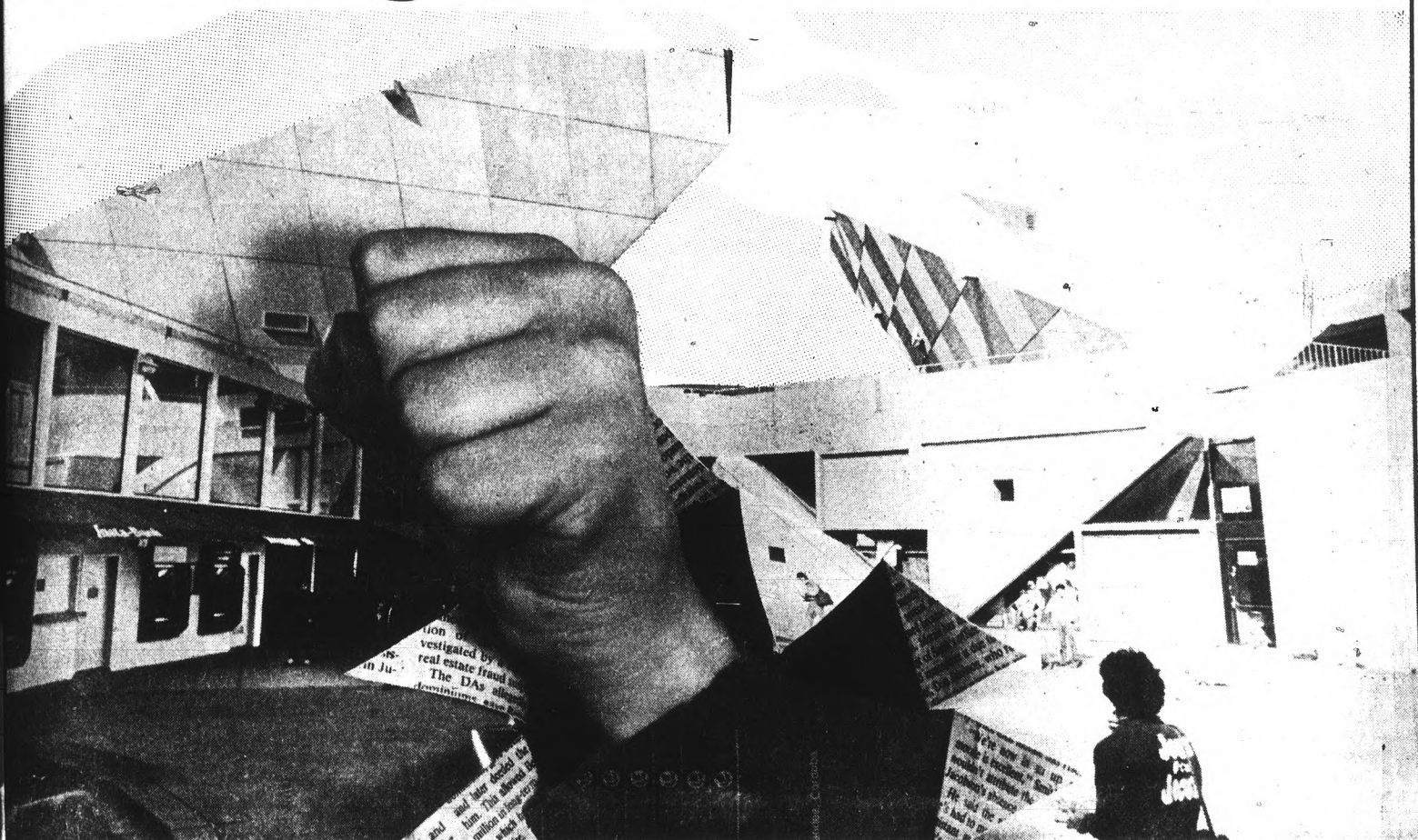
PHOENIX

Volume 31, No. 14

The Award-winning Student Newspaper

Thursday, Dec. 9, 1982

Socking it to students



By Peter Brennan
and Simar Khanna

Since its construction seven years ago, the Student Union has not only been the most controversial piece of architecture at SF State, but it's been a financial disaster.

The major, and most expensive, problem has been the building's improper construction, which has caused extensive water leakage from the roof.

Student Union Managing Director Al Paparelli said the leaks cause about \$25,000 worth of damages every year. The Student Union Governing Board will spend \$25,000 for new carpets and drapes for the Barbary Coast. The bookstore, last year, made a \$4,000 claim for water-damaged merchandise.

According to Paparelli, the roof leaks are caused because the waterproof fiber lining was improperly installed. As a result, the lining became

punctured and allowed water to drip through. In addition, holes the size of quarters can be found throughout the roof. These holes were never filled after the building was completed.

The SUGB, a 13-member group which manages the building's annual \$1 million budget, is researching four proposals to repair the roof and possibly give the building a new look.

The new look involves enclosing the outside terraces to provide 26,294

more square feet of space. Three of the enclosure proposals are: a tar, gravel and redwood deck with a glass edge, estimated at \$754,260; a teflon-impregnated fiberglass covering, estimated from \$1.3 to \$1.9 million; or a conventional cement and steel covering estimated at almost \$2 million.

The least expensive proposal is to

See Student Union, page 6.

DPS grievances filed against chief Schorle

For more on troubles in SF State's DPS see page 19

By Nora Juarbe

Complaints and grievances, relating to changes in officers' schedules, working hours and rights, have been filed against Chief Jon Schorle of the Department of Public Safety at SF State, by the State University Police Association.

"We think he tries to play with the grievance procedures. He doesn't respond until the last minute and uses the whole thing as a game," said Robert Jones, employee relations consultant for the SUPA.

"We think he is out to retaliate and intimidate our members. We're going to see that it's stopped," Jones said.

Ten officers, investigators and sergeants of the 17 in the DPS belong to the union.

The complaints and grievances filed by the association are:

- changing officers' schedules without the 14-day notice required by their contracts;
- increasing officers' working hours;
- issuing departmental orders which violate state codes.

A "complaint" is a charge alleging violation of a government code, a violation of the law. A "grievance" is a viola-

tion of the contract with the employer.

Jones said that Jim Hall, a DPS officer and local SUPA representative, had his work schedule changed twice without the 14-day notice required in his contract.

"They changed it once and we filed a complaint. Then they changed it again. He's (Schorle) just playing games."

"We would like to bring this issue before arbitration, to a neutral third party, and get it resolved," Jones said.

"He is trying to manipulate the contract language. It's nonsense," added Jones. "I don't know why the University allows the chief to act like this."

When a grievance is first filed it is sent to the chief for his response. If the response is not satisfactory to the employee, it is filed with the president of the university, then the chancellor and finally it's taken to arbitration if all prior steps prove unsatisfactory.

The second alleged contract violation is the requirement that officers work eight and one half hours but are only paid for eight.

"There has been a lot of litigation on this subject. Most courts have agreed that you cannot expect an officer to have an uninterrupted lunch," Jones said.

See DPS Grievance, page 19.

Yearbook publisher investigated for failing to produce

By Rusty Weston

The company which has failed to deliver over \$40,000 worth of yearbooks, including \$5,000 at SF State from 1981, is under investigation for mail fraud by United States postal inspectors.

Institutional Services Inc. (ISI), of Redwood City, obtained advanced mail orders for yearbooks in 1981 from University of California at Davis, California State University at Hayward, Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D.C., San Francisco Firefighters Local 79, the University of San Francisco and SF State.

"It was a direct mail situation to graduating students," Loretta Magnani-Williams, director of student activities at USF, told a postal inspector.

A spokesperson from the San Mateo

Better Business Bureau said, "We've had so many complaints we turned their file over to the district attorney's office."

John Wilson of the San Mateo County district attorney's office said he reopened his investigation into ISI's activities last week when he received some new information. "We're looking into possible violations like criminal fraud, theft or unfair business practices charges," he said.

Reached for comment on Tuesday, Steven Berg, president of ISI and the Image Works, which handled the photography, said, "This talk of mail fraud — it's not realistic. If it was mail fraud, I'd be off someplace."

An apparent pattern has developed

See Yearbook, page 19.

Cheating at Northridge spurs suit

By Steve Heilbronner

In response to last week's suspension for allegedly cheating on a final exam, eight California State University Northridge students are accusing a professor of entrapment and suing the university for "educational malpractice."

The students were suspended for one year, effective next January, for what professor John Swanson called a "conspiracy to get something for nothing" on a biology final he gave last semester.

"I noticed that 28 of the 100 (multiple choice) questions were answered the same way by eight students and all 28 answers were wrong," Swanson said.

"The chance of something like that happening by mere coincidence is about one trillion to one," he said.

But attorney William Greene, who is representing the students, said, "They were given an F in the class on the basis of accusation. At no time did anyone ever witness the incident and the teacher who instigated the charges was in the room proctoring the exam."

"You know what that sounds like?" he said. "Entrapment."

The incident involves two final exams for Swanson's introductory biology class. He said that after a few minutes into the first test session, a woman sitting by the door who had already re-

ceived the test, left.

"I noticed the empty chair by the door and asked another student sitting by it if he noticed if that chair had been occupied. The student said it had been until a minute ago. That's when I realized that something might be up," Swanson said.

At that point, Swanson said he felt compelled to change the format of the second exam, "but I promised the students the test would be multiple choice and I couldn't very well make up another in that two-hour period."

"At the end of the second session, 4 or 5 students complained that they had seen a few students come into the exam

with pre-marked answer sheets," Swanson said.

Swanson then decided to investigate and discovered the 28 identically answered questions.

Finally, he looked for personal ties between these students and found that six men belonged to a campus fraternity, Phi Kappa Alpha, and the two women were sorority sisters. A ninth student admitted to the professor he cheated on the exam, but denied any ties to the others.

"I decided to give them all an F for the course because it was quite clear they

See Cheaters, page 19.

SF State grads fear job shortage as winter approaches

"Even during the recession there are still desirable jobs for December's graduates," said Don Casella, Director of Career Services. "But students have to be willing to take a chance and go where they are needed."

General Telephone and Electronics, for example, used to recruit graduates at SF State every year, take them to Las Vegas, wine and dine them and offer them high paying, glamorous jobs around the country. But most of these recruits kept the company dangling for a few weeks and then turned them down after landing a job in the Bay Area.

"Now GTE doesn't come anymore — Why should they?" said Casella. "Students don't want to relocate."

"A college graduate who wants to move ahead has to take the risks," said Casella. "In the '50s, the graduate had a solid and growing environment — there were still opportunities in his or her home town."

"December's graduates need to go where there are jobs," said Casella. "And when something opens up, they can come back to the Bay Area all the richer."

In addition, a student must take a long term perspective and corner his market, said Wayne Bradley, Chairman of the SF State Political Science Department.

"Decisions should be based on turns in the economy, growth of cities and demographics all over the country," said

See Jobs, page 19.

Salary cut dims polo coach's future

By Doug Amador

Roddy Svendsen sipped his beer in the Student Union Depot and contemplated his future. For the moment, it didn't look too bright for the first-year water polo coach.

"Water polo has been made as unattractive as possible, and hell, I can't afford it," he said bitterly. "I think it's an excuse for them to get rid of water polo."

"Them" is the Advisory Committee to the Physical Education Department, which voted two weeks ago to reclassify the staffing of the water polo coaching job from a full-time position to a part-time basis. In effect, Svendsen, who also coaches the men's swim team, in addition to carrying a full-time teaching load, would have his salary reduced from \$18,000 a year to \$500 a month, or \$6,000 a year.

"They've made water polo a separate entity from swimming," said Svendsen, who added that he won't be back next year. "It now makes it easier to get rid of water polo. I think there are certain people in the department who don't want to see water polo stay."

Ironically, the eight-member committee voted last month to retain the program for at least another year.

All semester there was talk of dropping the program because of a supposed lack of student participation. But while last year's team had only 10 players, about 25 participated this semester, and the team would have lost just two players to graduation.

Svendsen, a former Cal Berkeley player and assistant coach, was hired on a one-year basis a few days after ex-coach Harold

Zane quit to take the Fresno State water polo coaching job. Svendsen quickly turned the program around, molding a young, patchwork group into a strong, competitive team that finished third in Division II in California.

Now the team will suffer and in all likelihood SF State will be without a water polo program after next season because most of this year's players, angered at what they feel is a lack of respect for water polo, are uncertain about the sport's future here and will transfer elsewhere.

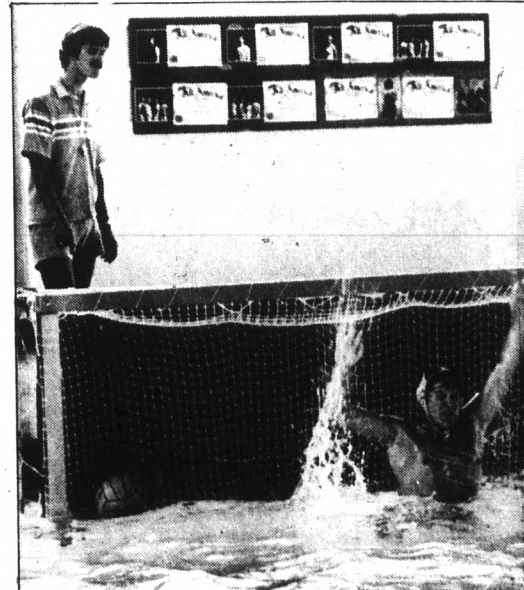
"Why should we stay if they're going to cut the program," said freshman goalie Steve Beck, who plans to transfer to UC San Diego. "We want to get out of here so we can establish ourselves at other schools that have more stable athletic departments."

Jean Perry, chairman of the Physical Education Department and the Advisory Committee chair, would not speculate on water polo's future here, but said that the staffing change was "logical" because "men's and women's swimming are basically the same sport."

"Water polo and swimming are different sports," she said. "It makes more sense to hire a coaching specialist for both swim teams."

Svendsen does not agree with the department's "logic."

"It's ridiculous to put two different people running men's swimming and water polo," he said. "Both sports have basically the same people. The carry over (from water polo to



Roddy Svendsen's salary cut will probably force him to leave the school next year.

See Polo, page 19.

Scuba class stays under, little but hot air from top

By Phyllis Olson

There has been no word yet for the scuba diving students from Martyn Perry's Spring '82 classes, who are still waiting for their certification cards.

Without diving certification, none of the divers can rent diving equipment or have their air tanks refilled. Certification is granted by two organizations: the Professional Association of Diving Instructors and the National Association of Underwater Instructors.

A week ago Tuesday, Perry was persuaded by Nancy Guarascio, mid-Pacific branch manager of NAUI, to submit the late certification forms. They were to be sent to NAUI headquarters in Montclair.

"I believe (the forms) were received by headquarters," said Guarascio Tuesday. However, she was uncertain whether they had been processed and certification cards sent to the students.

When Guarascio arranged with Perry to submit the forms, she also arranged with NAUI headquarters to expedite the processing of the forms and send the certification cards directly to the students, at Perry's expense.

At that time, Guarascio estimated the students might get their cards by tomorrow.

Regarding PADI certification, Gloria Stewart, project coordinator for PADI in Costa Mesa, said she had tried "a number of times" to contact Perry, to no avail. Her next step is to send a registered letter, hoping he'll respond.

"It's difficult to remedy the situation when Perry can't be reached," said Stewart.

According to Stewart, the problem with Perry is that he's no longer a member of PADI because he did not renew his membership with the organization for 1982.

"Therefore, he is not authorized to

give PADI certification," she said. "We'd like to help the students, but if Perry isn't a member of PADI, there is very little we can do."

Perry was unavailable for comment and Jean Perry, head of the Physical Education Department, under which diving is categorized, refused to make any comment.

"It's a personnel matter," she said. "I'm not able to speak to it."

Richard Westkaemper, dean of the school of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, took the whole situation in stride.

"Often students do things not to the best of their discretion," he said. "Faculty members might also. We expect (these situations) to occur and deal with them appropriately."

Westkaemper said he had mentioned the scuba incident to the PE chairwoman. "She advised me she's handling it appropriately," he said.

Degree custody disputed

Ex-wife sues for share of medical degree

By Brad Kieffer

The California Supreme Court, in agreeing to hear the case of Sullivan vs. Sullivan, will decide whether or not a professional degree is community property.

The controversial case is the first of its kind to reach the state high court. The case involves Mike Sullivan, currently a practicing physician, and Janet Sullivan, who supported her ex-husband through medical school. Both live in Orange County.

Community property is property acquired during a marriage and held jointly by the husband and wife, and must be divided equally after a divorce.

Sullivan's ex-wife is appealing a state appellate court ruling that "A professional education is not property because it is not susceptible of ownership in common, of transfer, or survival."

In her petition to the Supreme Court, Mrs. Sullivan's attorney cited previous California decisions which found intangible property, namely the prestige of businesses, to be community property.

The Sullivans separated before his practice was established. After their divorce, she received a car, some furniture, joint child custody, \$250 a month in child support and one-half the cost of

their daughter's medical insurance.

Patricia Herzog, Mrs. Sullivan's attorney, said, "If it (a medical degree) has value, tangible or intangible, it should be allocated in some manner."

"The fact that the court voted unanimously (on Oct. 28) to hear the case is a good sign," Herzog said. "The national trend is in this direction. Other states have found alternatives to this patent injustice."

Herzog said she will try to refute an appellate judge's opinion that Mrs. Sullivan's support and money for her husband's education cannot be considered her property because everything she did for her husband was a "gift."

According to court documents, the Sullivans were married in 1967 while both were still undergraduates. Mr. Sullivan began medical school at the University of California at Irvine in 1968 and continued through 1971 while his wife worked and provided more than half their income. The only time she didn't work was the years 1973 and 1974 because of the birth of their daughter. She returned to work in 1975, and he completed his residency in 1977.

With borrowed funds, he opened his practice in early 1978. He claims the couple separated on June 15, 1977. She claims the date was April 15, 1978.

Morris Sorenson, attorney for Mr. Sullivan said, "We're simply arguing that California law, which states that a degree is not community property, is accurate."

"One of the greatest errors that have been promulgated by the media," he said, "has been that Dr. Sullivan fits into the stereotyped situation that a doctor gets married simply to have himself put through medical school, and then as soon as it's over, he says, 'bye-bye,' which, if anyone knows anything about the case, would know it was his wife who said, 'bye-bye.'"

"This case doesn't involve esoteric theories, but some very basic considerations of what is and isn't property," he said.

In Mrs. Sullivan's petition to the court, Herzog cited five reasons the court should hear the case:

- "The present state of the law works a substantial injustice to the supporting spouse"
- "Courts all over the country have recognized the spouse's contribution to a professional education"
- "The issue of compensation for a supporting spouse is an issue of importance and general interest"

California has not addressed this issue in depth, and

- "Public policy should encourage investment in human capital."

In the last category, Herzog cited Theodore W. Schultz, the 1979 winner of the Nobel Prize for economics, who has noted that the acquisition of skills and knowledge is a product of deliberate investment, and as such it is a form of capital.

Herzog wrote in her petition, "If, as Schultz points out, investment in education (human capital) is extremely important in the overall strength of America's economy, public policy should encourage this investment."

Sorenson countered, "Our argument falls into four different categories. Is it property or isn't it? And if it is property, can you place a value on it, and how would you do that? Can you attempt to value it? And what about the existing



Dusty Gonzales, the creation of SF State janitor and cartoonist Miguel, wishes you the best.

law that says post-separation earnings are separate property?"

Nancy McClosky, 28, whose husband is a fourth-year medical student at University of California at San Francisco, said, "I think he should support her so she could go to school and get a better degree. She probably worked like a dog to put him through school."

The McCloskies have four children and she babysits for their only income. "The only job my husband has had in school was in summertimes as a 7-11 clerk," she said. He will graduate in June.

Bill Jackson, 28, is also a fourth-year medical student at UC-SF. His wife isn't working because of the recent birth of their second child.

"I don't believe a degree should be considered community property, but she does deserve something," he said. "I believe the court should consider her future and her future earning power. To


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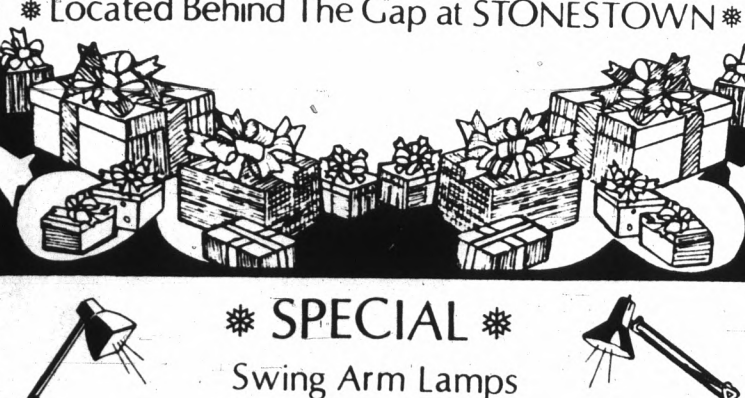
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Students neglect AS vote

By Simar Khanna

The Students for Organizations and Services slate won six of the nine posts on this week's AS special election, which brought out 520 voters and cost approximately \$650.

Kathy Cook is the new sophomore representative, George Stratigos the junior representative, and Greg Millammon the graduate representative on the AS legislature.

Regina Bianucci and Mary Ann Maghsoodnia won the business and science representative positions, respectively.

Anna Alvaraz, Ruth Kimball and Andreas Kohbrenner were elected as representatives-at-large.

The position of ethnic studies representative had no official candidates. However, Cliff Stewart received the maximum (three) write-in votes. AS Speaker Glenn Merker will have to determine Stewart's qualifications before offering him the position.

If all three write-in candidates decline or are disqualified for the position, Merker will work with the School of Ethnic Studies to appoint someone.

The ethnic studies representative position has been historically difficult to fill. Yet, to many campus organizations this position seems to be of vital importance.

Former Ethnic Studies representative Armando Denys said this week's election did not symbolize a lack of commitment from Third World campus groups toward the School of Ethnic Studies. He



A voter looks bored — capturing the student reaction to this week's Associated Students election. At least she voted. Only 520 out of 25,000 bothered to cast a ballot.

blamed the vacancy on the fact that there is an extremely small number of ethnic studies majors and, therefore, the quantity of eligible candidates is small. Only La Raza and Black Studies majors can apply to be Ethnic Studies representative.

Denys said the special election caught people off guard because they are preparing for next semester's general election.

"When I was the representative, I was like a thorn in the side," said Denys. "The ethnic studies representative is just a token. The purpose is just to have a

colored person (on the legislature). The past all-white legislature has failed to see the needs of Third World students."

Ruth Kimball, one of the two independent winners, expressed concern about representation for Third World organizations. Kimball originally planned to run on the Family slate, which was to represent Third World students.

However, one person from the Family slate was disqualified and another withdrew, causing the slate to dissolve, according to former Family members.

Stratigos said members of the Family slate projected the image that they were going to attack the AS once they were elected.

"The AS is not a foreign body," said Stratigos. "There is a you-us attitude with organizations and the AS. The main point is to talk to people."

UC must implement new lecturer policy

By Eileen Walsh

Nearly 2,000 lecturers in the University of California system will be affected by a ruling that UC must stop its policy of terminating lecturers after four years of teaching.

Last week's decision by the Public Employment Relations Board specifically ordered the reinstatement of SF State part-time lecturer Merle Woo, who was fired from her post in the Asian American Studies Department at Berkeley last spring.

The ruling also ordered that within 45 days UC must reinstate, with back pay, all lecturers fired under the four-year policy.

The action was brought before the PERB by the American Federation of Teachers, which charged UC with unfair labor practices for failing to notify the

union in 1980 of the change from an eight-year to a four-year policy.

"This is a victory for all of us," said Woo in a press release. "That four-year rule meant the firing of thousands of lecturers, most of us women and people of color. It was being used to discourage unionization and to fire those with whom UC disagrees."

Woo claimed the four-year rule was applied arbitrarily, and that she was fired because she is a socialist feminist lesbian, and a critic of the Ethnic Studies Department at Berkeley.

She said she had received assurances of permanent employment when she joined UC in 1978, and that she was hired prior to implementation of the four-year rule.

UC said Woo's firing had nothing to do with her qualifications, but was part



Fired UC lecturer Merle Woo won reinstatement last week. Woo currently lectures here.

of the system-wide policy.

PERB Administrative Law Judge Barry Winograd ruled that the four-year rule "was expressly misapplied in Woo's case."

UC has until Dec. 22 to appeal the ruling, but has not yet made a decision to do so.

Program helps foreign students locate housing



By Michael Gray

Foreign students without a home for the holidays are interviewed for an abode in which to imbibe and rest during the winter break. The program is sponsored by the housing office.

By Peter Brennan

Ali Hatoum, a foreign student, has until Dec. 24 to find a place to live. The Lebanese student is one of 1,500 students who will be forced to vacate SF State housing during semester break, Dec. 24 to Jan. 24.

"My financial situation is very bad and I don't know if I can afford to live elsewhere," said Hatoum.

The number of students who don't have a home to go to or a place to live over Christmas break is uncertain. Estimates range from 40 to 300 students.

Foreign students, with language problems and the inconveniences of moving into a foreign home for a month, probably have the hardest time finding a place.

"It's very difficult for us foreign students," said Khaled Hishma, a graduate student in International Relations. "I cannot afford a \$2,000 plane ticket home."

At least 40 students from the dorms have contacted the Off-Campus Housing Office in the last two weeks looking for places to live, said Granville Hogg, the office's director.

The Housing office has set up a program with the Ecumenical House to help find places for students to live during the semester break. The Ecumenical House has contacted 14 churches for help in placing students, according to Lizann Bassham, an Ec House staff member.

The program matches people who would be compatible and also arranges affordable pricing, Bassham said. She recommends that renters charge about \$10 a week.

There should be no problem placing students, she said. "We have three times as many offers as students."

The program does have some drawbacks, however. "The fact that it's church people is scary to some," admitted Bassham, "but it can help students realize that there are people who are not obnoxious or dogmatic who belong to churches."

"This is a critical time. Students have finals and suddenly, they realize they need a place to stay over semester break," said Hogg.

Hogg, like many students of the soon-to-be homeless students, would like to see the dorms remain open during semester break.

"Since students do leave clothes and books there over the semester break, they should be allowed to stay there," said Hogg. "It would bring in more revenues for the dorms."

But leaving the dorms open during the semester break doesn't work, said Don Finlayson, director of campus housing. Several years ago, he said, the dorms tried to remain open during the semester break.

"We never had a high turnout," said Finlayson, "maybe 30 to 40 students."

With few students, the costs of running the dorms are high, he said.

"Once you open the front door, you have to heat the whole building, turn on all the lights, and man the front desk for 24 hours," said Finlayson.

Security and inconvenience for the students are other reasons the dorms are not open.

"It's not pleasant to be here when you are the only one on campus. This isn't the place to be," said Finlayson. It's also inconvenient without the Dining Center. "If we had several hundred students we could open the Dining Center."

Two faces of Christmas



By Michael Gray

A Salvation Army trooper mans his post under the scrutiny of a Saks Fifth Avenue dummy.



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Breaking the law to bend the elbows

Authorities come down hard on bars serving minors and false ID card carriers

Barnaby's bar in the Embarcadero Center will be closed December 19-28. It is not being remodeled or lacking patronage from the usual financial district crowd.

The state Alcoholic Beverage Control commission has ordered it closed for the 10 days, and Barnaby's is paying the price — a \$15,000 loss of business by one bartender's estimate. Last June Barnaby's was cited for serving alcohol to a minor.

Minors have been trying to get served alcohol for years, and Barnaby's is not the first establishment to get cited. Within the last 10 years, the Mabuhay Gardens, a new wave club on Broadway that allows 18-year-olds and older in, has been cited three times. The last citation cost owner Ness Aquino \$2,500.

"The minors are only hurting themselves by trying to drink if they are not 21," said Aquino. "These are the only places they can go to hear great music in a nightclub atmosphere. If I get busted again, I won't cater to the under-21 crowd."

But the "no one under 21 allowed" sign has not been a barrier for many minors. They have the key that will open the doors of most bars and clubs to them — fake identification.

On high school and college campuses, false identification cards are as common as term papers. On one floor of SF State Verducci Hall dormitory, all residents either had, or knew someone with a fake identification card.

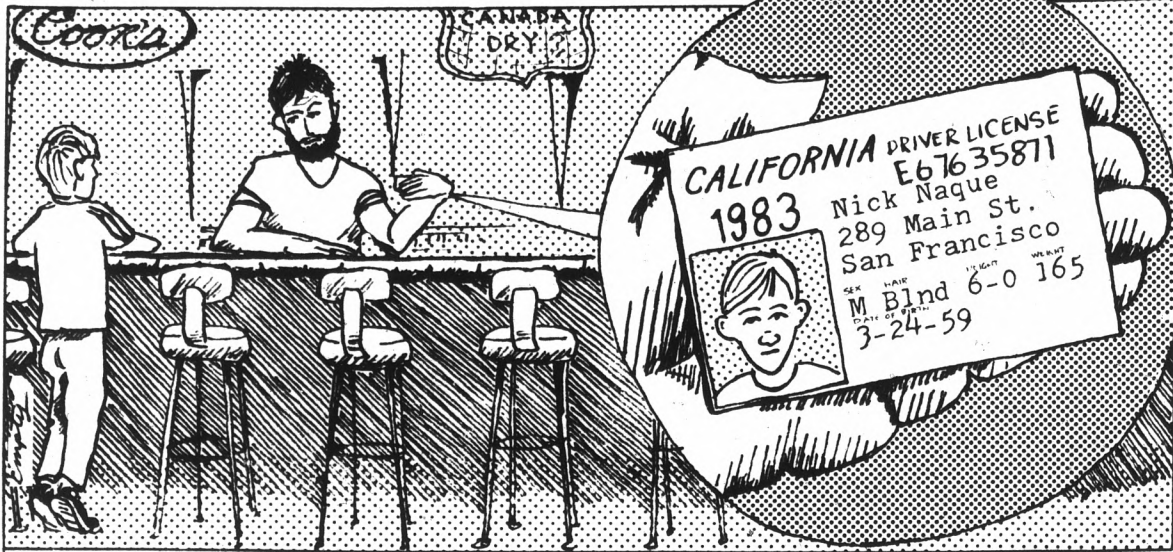
Debbie, 20, a California State University at Chico animal science major, obtained her false driver's license through a phony baptismal certificate.

"All you have to do is go to a Christian book store and pick up a certificate," said Debbie.

Debbie filled out the certificate using a fictitious name, brought it to the Department of Motor Vehicles, took the drivers' test and received her new license a few weeks later.

Because the phony baptismal certificate said she was over 21, it was not necessary to show proof of completing drivers education.

"It's a fictitious name, so they can't catch me," said Debbie. "The only way they could, is if they looked up the picture."



By Michael Traynor

"I never carry two ID's on me at once," Debbie said. Margie, on the other hand, came close to getting arrested for her false identification.

At 19, Margie wanted an identification card stating she was over 21, so she could get into bars with her boyfriend.

Through a friend, she was able to obtain a blank birth certificate. Using a fictitious name and her sister's address, the San Francisco got another license.

Her shock came several months later, when she was summoned for jury duty on her fictitious name.

"My sister called me and told me about the summons," said

Margie. "She ended up writing back the court saying the person did not live at that address. I haven't heard anything since."

Both Margie and Debbie are lucky. Carol Fisher, supervising program technician for the Investigative Unit of the DMV in San Francisco said those kinds of fictitious name identifications are "too tough to track down."

Fisher said it is when authorities run into phony duplicates, where a minor uses a real adult's identity instead of a fictitious one, that the minors are most likely to get caught.

"A common occurrence is when an insurance company is

trying to track down a ticket, and the real person said they never received one," said Fisher. "After that it doesn't take long to track it down."

But Warren Wolfe, supervising special investigator for the Division of Regulations Services and Compliance for the DMV, said that in order to obtain a duplicate driver's license, the computers in Sacramento must match up the photograph, thumb print and signature of the applicant.

If the appropriate things do not match up, the duplicate is not sent, and the real person is notified that somebody is trying to obtain a fraudulent duplicate using their name.

Neither Wolfe nor Fisher would say how they track down the person attempting fraud.

Wolfe said there are 906 active California investigations on phony ID's for individuals and firms.

"It's not a joke," said Wolfe. "If a person is prosecuted, a criminal record will follow him the rest of his life. With a declining job economy, why would a young person want to jeopardize his future?"

Wolfe said prosecutions vary, based on the prior criminal history of the defendant.

"If it is a student situation," said Wolfe, "than it is usually under misdemeanor Vehicle Code 20. If a person has a prior criminal history, they can be charged with purgery, and that's a felony."

Most of the minors interviewed were not even worried about getting caught.

Felicia, 17, is not worried at all. "You just can't go around flaunting it," she said. "You can only let one identification be exposed at a time, and you must never drive with your fake one exposed. You just have to use your head."

I've been turned down at bars with mine because if you hold it up to the light, you can see where the exact knife made holes near my birthdate. But you just have to smile and leave," she said. "After all, it's better to not get into a bar than to get arrested."

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Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, and have a Happy New Year!

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Student World Trade Association hosts Mr. Toshio Oshumi, General Manager, Mitsui & Co. December 14, SUB 114, 3:30, "Trading with Japan"

Amnesty International's Wine and Cheese Party with Human Rights Activist, 3-5 pm, Thursday, December 9, at the Ecumenical House, 19th & Holloway.

Has soaring unemployment got you down? Learn how to increase your job potential. Career advising is available in HLL 373.

KKK stopped in Washington! Eyewitness reports from Hursey Bake and Regina Gabrielle. Spartacus Youth League. Thurs. Dec. 9, 12 Noon, SUB 116.

Winter is here! High energy bills will be upon us. Come by and pick-up free do-it-yourself energy conservation packets. Energy Center, Thorton Hall 520, x2515.

Spring Extension bulletin available Dec. 21. Pick up your copy at the Office of Extended Ed., SFSU, NAD 153.

Special Gift for special people. A professional photographic nude portrait. Studio quality in the comfort and privacy of your home. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Morgan Cowin, 431-0203.

By Robert Mar

This, the last of a series of little bar boldface. Instead of a word and up the other day: I hadn't heard four years and for friend would app True, I am a se few days until gr seniors conjure adolescents cutting and generally act fools. Senioritis caught the last y (though it hit me was generally rec teachers and stud natural, maybe n any kid who did thought of being a little odd. Was Well, in those but then again I lege. And that w happy about.

College. Where beer ran free and two in the morn

Shar

By Michael B

How does one question seems we are universi how does one le one takes an in again. Takes. grabs, reaches o On the other teacher teach? I tempts to conver the subject mater What happen happens next, an I feel responsible class I take. I'm my interest. I ha diplomacy, to en are prerequisite dent. So I take ai really, I'm quit who complain to is a boring te

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By Annie Day

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Editor: It is that tim again. Spring cl chased in our and buy your there is a par teresting select from. It is like Isn't it about kid on your bl 705, "Absurd tainly a must expecting to g tion, especially to shave himse Union building How about tion Studies 6 Government course seems taking into a participation politics. Then there Brother." Act some real var name itself is purpose of thi A student r

Opinion



the GADFLY

Senioritis

By Robert Manetta

This, the last Gadfly, won't be composed of little barbs and names in boldface. Instead, I'd like to talk about a word an acquaintance brought up the other day: senioritis.

I hadn't heard the word for at least four years and found it odd that my friend would apply it to my situation. True, I am a senior and have only a few days until graduation. But to me senioritis conjures up visions of adolescents cutting class, drinking beer and generally acting like irresponsible fools. Senioritis was something you caught the last year of high school (though it hit me the junior year) and was generally recognized by parents, teachers and students as something natural, maybe necessary. After all, any kid who didn't feel elated at the thought of being done with school was a little odd. Wasn't he?

Well, in those days I was exuberant, but then again I was heading for college. And that was something to be happy about.

College. Where women ran wild, beer ran free and you could argue until two in the morning about the existence

of God. Or throw up and feel damn proud of it. Or read a book that absolutely blew your mind.

When I was 18, college was indeed something to get a special brand of senioritis over.

And now, four and a half years later, I'm still excited about college. Every semester seems to get better and I can't find one good reason why I should leave.

But the bastards tell me it's time to go.

I guess the thing that's most depressing about the spectre of life without college is that I will, finally, have to become one of "them." Real life is so much different than college.

In college you can write a 15-page paper comparing Bob Dylan and T.S. Eliot and not get laughed at. You can sit around and think about the world and actually get praised for it. College is that time in life to sample a little bit of everything before you have to sit down for the main course. College is a massive tray of *hors-d'oeuvres* that stretches as far as you can see.

Perhaps I haven't spent enough time deciding what I really want to do — maybe I've been sampling too much.

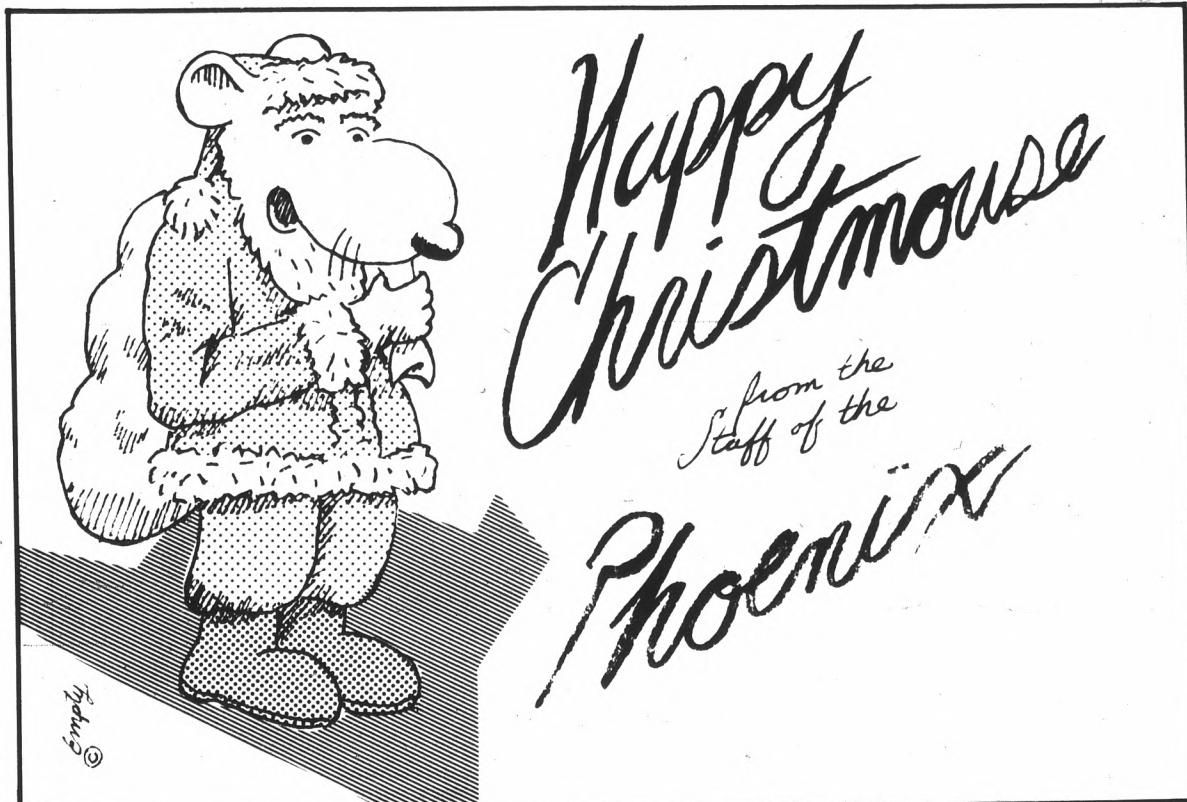
The job market is dismal, especially for liberal arts majors. If I had it to do again though, I still wouldn't be as career-oriented as the people on campus that look like they were born in three-piece suits. As a matter of fact, if I had it to do over, I'd probably major in something even more unmarketable — philosophy or art history.

To those who study demand curves, price-earning ratios and add up little numbers on a lined piece of paper — to all those who have learned nothing more than how to make money — I think you've missed a big part of college.

Not to say money isn't a good thing. Once I get a steady job you can be sure I'll be spending the stuff like a drunken sailor. But there is more to life than a house in the suburbs and a color TV.

What's it feel like to graduate? Well, it feels odd. I guess you could say I do have senioritis. No, I don't feel the desire to act crazy and adolescent as most people afflicted with senioritis would.

Instead, I have the same strain of senioritis I had in high school. I only hope the real world turns out to be half as stimulating as college has.



Awards time

By Danny Jong

If to everything there is a season, then now must be the time to reveal again, with dubious distinction, this semester's Phoenix Felix Awards, our own counterpart to Hollywood's Oscars. It is indeed a prestigious occasion so deemed for the new lows we have all encountered during the Fall.

As you may recall, last semester we introduced the Felix Awards to a receptive audience. The response has been so terrific — thanks mom — that we can ill afford to waste this opportunity and space without bringing it back at least one more time.

So without further ado or pride, may we present this semester's Felix Awards. The envelope please:

BEST MYSTERY: This award goes to the man who is proving to be more elusive than D.B. Cooper, Norman Jurvig. Who is Norman Jurvig and does he really write letters to the Gater? And this week to the Phoenix?

In last week's probing Gadfly column, my inestimable colleague and all-around rogue Robert Manetta questioned the existence of one Norman Jurvig. He in-

terrogated Gater staffers who conceded they have never had the pleasure of meeting the man, casting further doubts upon inquiring minds.

Norman, present thyself!

Last semester's Invisible Man winner, Paul Romberg, forfeited his excellent chances to successfully defend his title by appearing in the cover photo of this Spring's Class Schedule.

Paul, ya coulda been a contenda, a somebody.

BEST SPELLING BEE STING: Naturally, as journalists, we pride ourselves on aptly putting together a decent sentence.

Well, I is wrong.

We haven't yet learned to spell. So, for the best mangling of spelling this semester, the coveted honor goes to the entire staff of the Golden Gutter. Phoenix folks may not spell "misspell" correctly, but at least they don't pervert the logo.

It's "G-A-T-E-R" not "G-A-T-O-R."

BEST DUMB WORD THIS WEEK: Let the students beware. Another dumb word is making the rounds, perverting the English language. The word is "im-

acted."

San Jose State's Department of Engineering steals this prize for not admitting students into the major because the program is "impacted."

Dentists can get away with saying, "It's an impacted tooth." But it is ridiculous to let anybody else, much less teachers, use "impacted" as a substitute for words like "full" or "too crowded."

Imagine being asked while driving, "Is your gas tank empty or impacted?" or "Gee mom, dinner was great. I feel so impacted."

Webster is spinning in his grave.

The Muni almost won the BEST LIAR AWARD but given a second chance, they came through. Everytime I ride the bus, I can't figure out what they want me to do when I see those "Take One" bins. There's no "One" to "Take." It's supposed to be full of Blue Cross brochures or something useful like that.

The last time I rode Muni, they came through, though. I found leaflets announcing the changes in times and routes on certain lines. Just when I was beginning to get my route down, too.

Sharing the burden of learning

By Michael Bell

How does one learn in school? This question seems appropriate, given that we are university students. Good, then how does one learn? Well, first of all, one takes an interest. Listen to that again. Takes. When one takes, one grabs, reaches out for, actively.

On the other hand, how does a teacher teach? I suppose he or she attempts to convey an understanding of the subject material.

What happens next? I know what happens next, and I feel miffed about it. I feel responsible for the outcome of the class I take. I'm there to learn. That's my interest. I have a goal. I seek, as in diplomacy, to enhance the interests that are prerequisite to my survival as a student. So I take an interest. I grab it. And really, I'm quite annoyed at students who complain to me that such and such is a boring teacher because of the

methodology he uses, when it's apparent students are not taking an interest. They do not feel responsible for the outcome of the class. They wait for the sparkling delivery by the popular instructor, waiting to be delivered from their own boredom. It's bull.

I have a class that is taught by an instructor who respects the intelligence and the integrity of her students. The class is a learning experience through peer discussion. Get that. Peer. No rote learning handed down by an instructor from a distant podium, but learning through an exchange of ideas on a basis of equality.

So who says anything? Hey, are you kidding? Me, say something? What will people think? What happens if someone disagrees with me? Will I be all right? Meanwhile, the teacher is insulted, perhaps. I would be, too, if I were in her shoes. My students would not be meeting me half way.

Perhaps many don't understand that learning is not given, but acquired. If this is so, then there must be an angle to the acquisition of knowledge. That is, the material presented in class by the instructor is useful to me. I want it, because I need to know to further my plans, to make an impression on this world, no matter how transitory or fleeting an impression it may be. I stay interested. Perhaps that's the real reward. But the angle can be almost any angle. For instance, I may decide to go to school because I want to become a logical person.

Each class then, becomes an exercise in the flexing of the logical brain muscles.

Then, I might want to apply my logic to fight a social injustice, enhance the prospects for investment in a foreign market field, teach religion, or fix steam engines.

Singing the no-job blues

By Annie Dawid

"Dear Applicant:
Thank you for submitting your resume. The number and quality of applicants received was astounding, making it possible to select candidates with precisely the qualifications required. I will keep your resume on file . . ."

Verbatim quote from rejection No. 24. This world does not welcome a college graduate. Instead of doors opening upon the receipt of my sheepskin, they bang shut with sudden rudeness.

"Let me in! Let me in! I'll work hard; I'll do my best," I call, but the employers' gaze passes by. They have hundreds — maybe thousands — from which to pick, and if my experience lacks an iota of accomplishment, someone else will fill the bill properly. On-

the-job training has become an antiquated concept.

Employers have incredible power in 1982. Like the kings and queens of feudalism, they raise or lower the scepter, and like the peons, I must pass humbly out the gates of the palace of employment.

A bitter treatise by a grumbling postwar baby who wants everything handed to her? No. I am forever on the alert, scanning the meager offerings of the classified and the university job board, writing to prospective employers, and still, my choices remain slim and disheartening, maigre.

My outburst of pessimism springs from a recent interview which went well until a woman lawyer with coiffed blond hair and neat, painted fingernails flashed me a look which implied, "Why

should you work here? Why should I deign to grant you such a privilege?"

Perhaps Jobland never fit the rosy outlines painted by oldtimers. Yet, somehow I believed that a college degree could function as a ticket to professional achievement.

President Reagan lauds the rise in the Dow Jones and the drop in inflation while glossing over the scandalous unemployment percentages. Add one to the burgeoning ranks.

I did not expect that finding employment would be easy, but neither did I realize the doors would be so unbudgeably stuck. But I will resume my search tomorrow — albeit disillusioned.

Annie Dawid graduated from SF State last spring with a degree in journalism.

Jurvig

Editor:

The Gadfly was correct in pointing out the inaccuracy of my identity in my letters to the Golden Gater. However, to even imply that I am on the staff of that publication is thoroughly insulting and quite possibly libelous. I used the *nom de plume* "Norman Jurvig" to cover my identity as a high-standing faculty member of this fine university.

The Phoenix did a sloppy, half-assed job of reporting. I invite the entire staff to match wits with me on this matter. Since most of you were trained in the

Letters

What class

Editor:

It is that time of the semester once again. Spring class schedules can be purchased in our Franciscan Shop. Hurry and buy yours because next semester there is a particularly broad and interesting selection of classes to choose from. It is like Christmas shopping.

Isn't it about time you were the first kid on your block to take Theater Arts 705, "Absurd and Beyond"? It is certainly a must for anyone attending and expecting to graduate from this institution, especially our friend who decided to shave himself on top of the Student Union building earlier this semester.

How about Speech and Communication Studies 699, "Training in Student Government Leadership"? Such a course seems fitting at SF State when taking into account the large student participation in the university's kiddy politics.

Then there is "Joseph and His Brother." Actually, this one may be of some real value to someone, but the name itself is worth mentioning for the purpose of this letter.

A student may also choose to fill in

the bubbles for Psychology 305, "Roots of Aliveness." It is a three-unit course which teaches "principles of mind-body integration...and provides tools for improving psychological health." The course should be included in the "new" General Education Program, for it could not hurt it any.

There is a course titled "Gogol." If that does not suit your fancy, you could try Interdisciplinary Studies in Education 585. Its description reads as follows, "The study of the 'multicultural classroom' and the effects of a culturally pluralistic model as an alternative to the present traditional monocultural model."

If you only need an extra unit to graduate in the spring, why not try Film 677, "A & B Rolling and the Answer Print." Also, for a single unit of credit, there is Design and Industry 475, "Communes and Their Furniture." But this one unit, upper division class only can be taken for credit or no credit, so if you need a grade, it is not for you.

"Researching Longshoremen" is an experimental, upper division course in the Labor Studies Department.

If all these decisions about what to choose has you, the average student, confused, you need not worry because SF State has a solution for you too. It is "The Meaning of Life," Philosophy 430, where classmates will attempt to decide whether or not life's basic questions can be answered.

The real question, on the other hand, may be, "Does SF State have an answer?"

Clint Goldman

merf 'n eedle...



one fine sunday...



by Nickel

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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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Students get experience as interns

By Vickie Evangel

Kathy Hedgecock had an internship through SF State up until two weeks ago. She had to give up her position.

Because of her internship, Hedgecock found a job in her field, journalism. Last spring, she completed an internship at Newsweek magazine, where she was assigned on-the-spot reporting and began a second internship this semester. Recently she gave it up to begin a job with Venture magazine.

SF State has been sending students into the community for on-the-job training since its opening, when it was a center for teacher education, according to University Relations Officer Janet Kraut.

Today, 2,500 SF State students earn academic credit for field-based learning each semester. Each of the university's eight schools offers internship programs. Students serve in laboratories, insurance companies, television stations, research vessels, advertising firms, hospitals, museums, schools and government offices.

The SF State Career Center works with academic departments to place students in internship programs. If all interns were paid \$5 per hour, they would earn about \$250,000 a week. Eliminating internships that are paid — about 22 percent — SF State students contribute the equivalent of \$6.82 million a year in service, said Kraut.

Hedgecock did not get paid for either internship she served but she did receive stringer's wages for work that was published in Newsweek.

"At Newsweek, I was treated as much like a correspondent as possible," she said. The first morning she reported to work, she found a memo on her desk to go out for an interview and come back with a story.

"Sometimes, I would get a query (story assignment) in the morning and have to have the story written by the end of the day," said Hedgecock.

The bureau chief would always "take time to read through my work and tell me what was good about it and what was wrong with it," she said. "I would always get feedback."

Hedgecock said she would have liked to return to Newsweek this semester but was advised to take a different position. She applied for internships at Focus magazine and at Ocean magazine. She was accepted at both and decided to take the position at Focus.

Her work at Focus started off at a slower pace. "I had to make Xerox copies and answer phone calls" during the early part of the semester, when the magazine was making structural changes.

As things began to settle down several weeks ago, Hedgecock told her editor that she would like to do something more. "He was most helpful. I wrote four stories," she said.

Don Casella, acting Career Center director, said SF State students are more fortunate than students in rural settings as field-based learning opportunities abound in the cities.

Debby Sabelli proves Casella's point. She is a senior in the Women's Studies Department and interns as a labor coach, part of the nursing midwife program, at San Francisco General Hospital.

Her academic major requires she take a seminar or participate in an internship program. Sabelli wants to be a



Kathy Hedgecock's internship led to a job.

therapist after she graduates and finds that her internship relates to her goal by giving her this "first experience in a support position."

She is also learning about feminist reforms. "As a therapist, I may be working at a place like San Francisco General Hospital. Now I know how to get reforms through."

Sabelli said she took the internship because she once knew a woman who had her baby alone. "I wanted to do something."

Her internship is volunteer and she plans to continue after this semester.

As a labor coach volunteer, she can get together with a woman early in her pregnancy and then attend natural child birth classes with her. A soon-to-be-mother can use alternate birth methods if there are no complications. Because the midwife may not be the same person the pregnant woman trains with, the labor coach serves as a liaison between the mother to be and the hospital, said Sabelli.

She said that women often come in with their husbands but the husband does not want to take the "responsibility" to coach his wife. "A lot of pregnant teenagers come in and request the help of a labor coach," she said. Labor coaches also help in disastrous situations — such as when a woman who is raped decides to have the baby, and then gives it up for adoption, said Sabelli.

"Field-based learning programs benefit just about everyone involved," said Kraut. Students or employers may secure an internship by contacting the SF State Career Center or a university department related to the type of work sought.

Former Phoenix editor gets taste of the good life

By Dennis Wyss

Goodbye, rubber chicken, snapping and snarling traveling press corps and ulcers that hinge on popularity poll percentage points.

Hello, Lear jets, exclusive dinner parties and Capitol Hill — the good life that comes with the territory of a press secretary to a U.S. Senator.

For Otto Bos, a former Phoenix manager editor, zucchini cook and now senator-elect Pete Wilson's main media man, the future looks rosy for the next six years or so.

"I'm like a kid in a candy store," Bos told the Phoenix, with a chuckle.

After turning down several substantial offers from political consulting firms, Bos decided to stay on with Wilson as press secretary — the post he held during the campaign.

But despite his entrance to the circus of national politics, Bos says it's not all fun and games.

"California has the largest press corps in the Capitol and a senator from California automatically draws attention, so I'm going to be pretty busy," Bos said in a phone interview from Washington, D.C.

"The first six months will be crucial. There is a tendency to apply a quick tag to a newly elected official. We want to make sure that Pete comes off as a man who has the skills to become a good senator," Bos said.



Otto Bos

To this end, a cautious approach is being charted by Wilson's handlers. Wilson's press conferences have been kept to an absolute minimum, and no broad, sweeping list of specific goals and objectives beyond campaign pledges are being offered to constituents.

Senators have bigger staffs and budgets, so Bos will have plenty of help. "I'll have two deputy press secretaries

and a speechwriter, as well as two administrative aides — quite a change from the primary campaign where the entire top-level staff numbered about 10 people."

Bos said that although his position as press secretary is that of a "key advisor and policy maker," he hopes to avoid the power struggles that invariably arise among politician's high-level staff.

"Power struggles are unavoidable. I certainly don't relish them. All you can do is make judgements based on fact, and depend on competent people to carry them out."

Bos said he is past the post-election letdown that anyone who works in politics experiences after long and grueling campaigns.

"This past campaign was a killer — it took a tremendous toll on me both physically and psychologically. A real pressure cooker. But I'm becoming pretty relaxed now," he said.

"I've got an apartment one block from the Hill. My wife and children won't be moving to Washington for about six months because of school logistics," he said.

"It's going to be interesting. I'm a real history buff and Washington's a great place to be for getting a sense of the history of the country. You just sit back and soak it all up."

Student Union

Continued from page 1.

simply repair the roof and not create any more enclosed space. This would cost approximately \$507,000.

The original architect, Paffard Keating Clay, has since gone bankrupt and all repairs are paid for with Student Union fees and revenues.

The SUGB will use the results of a student survey, being conducted by business classes this semester, to choose one of the four proposals. Results from this survey will also provide input as to financing the repairs, which will be considered next semester.

Under the original financing of the Student Union, students were to pay \$10 a semester to use the building. Now the

student center fee is \$20 a semester. Raising the fee again is one option to finance the roof repairs.

"Everything is done on student fees," said Paparelli. "We don't have big donors. Maybe someone has a rich uncle who wants his name in lights. The money has to come from somewhere."

Problems with the Student Union began before the building opened in 1975. Paffard Keating Clay, the architect of the structure originally created a "softie" design for the Union, which meant he would group together trapezoid-shaped walls.

But the California Board of Trustees delayed and didn't approve the first design because it was 12 percent over the

original \$6.5 million budget for the building.

The final plans were finally approved and the building opened two months late, due to construction delays and strikes by electricians and carpet layers.

After the building opened, the pyramids remained closed when the disabled students filed suit because they were inaccessible to the handicapped. The pyramids opened two years ago after elevators were installed.

Paparelli said the Student Union building still isn't finished. The cold grey cement walls are supposed to be covered.

"If this was a parking garage, it'd be fine," said Paparelli. "At that time, the money wasn't there to finish the job."

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Franciscan Shops

The Bookstore - Main Floor - Student Union

The battered woman —

She is . . .

Deciding to stay

By Carmen Canchola

Although Betty's husband has physically and emotionally abused her since before their marriage two and a half years ago, she never really believed he would deliberately try to kill her — until a few weeks ago.

"He just came unglued," she said, describing the sequence of events that led to him grabbing a knife and holding the back end of the blade to her throat for a half-hour.

"He was yelling at me and asking questions. But when I opened my mouth I couldn't speak because no air would come out," she said.

"It was the first time he'd actually said he was going to kill me. And it was the first time he'd used a weapon."

This time Betty's husband, Charles, was "out of control" because he could no longer handle their separation. Betty left him for the third time two months ago, after he tied her up.

"He just flew off the handle," she said. "He told me if I didn't go back with him, he would either steal the baby and leave the state or kill me."

"So I took the easy way out. I said OK."

Betty is one of four million women in the United States each year who are slapped, kicked, punched, choked, beaten, stabbed, shot or killed by their husbands, according to the Battered Women's Alternatives in Lafayette.

Recent FBI statistics indicate a woman is abused every 15 seconds in this country. Del Martin, author of *Battered Wives*, reported that in New York in 1973, there were 4,754 rape cases compared to 14,000 wife abuse cases brought to court.

Former Attorney General Evelle Younger said 50 percent of all couples in California experience violent assault. And in 1977 almost one-third of all female homicide victims in California were women, murdered by their husbands.

Lenor Walker wrote in her book, *Battered Women*, that abused women who leave home and don't return, suffer the likelihood of being killed by their husbands. But this evidence does not seem to influence the thousands of women who flee their homes each year, in search of a violence-free life.

According to Dean Calhoun, executive director of BWA, the first battered women's shelter was founded in the United States in 1973. Today, there are more than 700, with 75 in California and eight in the greater Bay Area.

"Shelters serve as acute facilities," said Diane Adams, clinical director of San Francisco's La Casa de las Madres, the second shelter founded in the country.

"We are here primarily to get women started — so they can make that initial step out of the violent home — and to provide a safe place for women who are often in life-threatening situations," she said.

More than 7,000 women will either enter shelters or seek other refuge because of marital violence this year, Calhoun said.

But Betty isn't one of them, at least not yet.

A striking 34-year-old bank executive, Betty earns \$35,000 a year and describes herself as an upper middle class woman. She was born in England, an only child, and has lived in this country eight years. She has a six-year-old son from a former marriage and a two-year-old son from her marriage to Charles. Her older son lives with his father.

Betty said the first time she thought Charles might have a problem was after they had been dating for about three months.

"I was thinking, 'This is the fine man I know and love. But this is a whole other side of him.' I was a bit confused because the attractive side of him is so wonderful," she said.

Three months later "he threw me about," she recalls. But then he went in-



to therapy and promised to solve the problem. They got back together and married.

Since then, Betty has been battered "six or seven" times.

"I took him back the first time because I had never been exposed to violence before. I didn't know there was a pattern to it and I didn't know it would probably happen again," she said.

According to Walker, this pattern, or "cycle of violence," has three stages.

The first is called "tension building" and can last anywhere from one day to several months. There is a gradual increase of stress and tension in the man, triggered by daily life, frustration or a particular event.

The second stage is called "explosion," which culminates with the actual violence. The stress level is so high at this point there is usually nothing a woman can do to avoid being beaten.

The third stage is called "contrition." Promises such as "I'll never do it again," are heavily showered on the woman. "The man is sweet and wonderful and loving," Walker writes.

This period may last anywhere from one day to several months, and is the most seductive part of the cycle for the woman. If the man does not seek help during this stage, the cycle repeats itself.

According to BWA, "battering often starts, or increases, when the woman is pregnant."

"A woman who is battered is three times more likely to be pregnant than a non-battered woman. And while beatings usually take place on the face and chest, the pregnant woman is beaten in the abdomen."

Betty was battered twice during her pregnancy, but said she just wasn't prepared to leave. "I think the pregnancy put a lot of stress on the relationship."

"Sometimes, a man feels threatened when his wife gets pregnant," said Patricia Kennedy, a volunteer for La Casa. "He may feel overwhelmed by the



More than 7,000 women will seek refuge because of marital violence this year.

increased economic pressure the baby will bring. Or the pregnancy may trigger ambivalent feelings he has about his own mother and the mothering he received."

The fourth time Betty was battered, Charles beat her head on the floor. She went to a local hospital emergency ward where doctors told her that despite possible injuries, she could probably wait a day or so to see her own doctor.

Betty collapsed at work before her own doctor's appointment and ended up in the hospital for three days with a concussion.

She left her husband a second time. This time they went into therapy together, but "that eventually just faded away. It didn't really make any difference," she recalls. Two-and-a-half months later, they were back together.

Although she filled out a police report on that occasion, she has never pressed charges against her husband. "In

retrospect, I probably should have. I just didn't think it would make any difference," she said.

"I guess if I wanted revenge, or if I wanted to make him suffer, I would put him through that. But I don't. I just want him to stop behaving that way."

When she collapsed at work, "that really blew the gaff and everybody knew," she said. Someone gave her the number of Woman Inc., a counseling, information and referral center for battered women.

"I called their crisis line a couple of times, and again in May, when Charles started threatening me and I had to run out with the kids," she said.

Since then, Betty has been in counseling with Woman Inc.

"It was very encouraging to find out I wasn't alone and find somebody who understands both sides of the story. I am in love with him — and he does have a

lot of fine qualities — but he also has this big problem. A problem that has also become my problem."

Betty said she was a little disappointed with herself for going back the third time because she believes their chances of working "it" out would improve if they lived apart.

"But that's the way things stand," she said.

Charles is currently in a program specifically for batterers and has promised to complete it.

"I've had the best times of my life with him and also the worst. And I still hope we can work it out. However, I do acknowledge there's a very high chance we won't."

Betty said the most important things for battered women to realize is they're not alone and if it happens twice, it'll happen again.

Deciding to leave

Debbie said if you're a battered woman, "leave while you have the chance, before he kills you. The sooner the better."

That's what she did. She doesn't have a job or any money and isn't sure where she's going when she leaves La Casa de las Madres. But she isn't going back to her husband.

Debbie's husband, David, started beating her three months after they were married.

"When we were going together, he said he would never hit a girl. But after we got married, he changed," she said.

Debbie took her 5-month-old baby boy and left David for the second time while he was at work.

"Every time I told him I was going to leave, he would beat me, so I said to myself, 'Next time I won't tell him.' That's the only way to get out without getting hit."

The last straw, she said, was when she discovered David was intercepting her mail and destroying it. Her mother and sister both said they had written letters to her. One of her brothers told her he saw David take mail out of the mailbox and rip it up.

Debbie, 22, is a tall, slender and beautiful black woman. Born and raised in Georgia, she moved to San Francisco three years ago and met her husband here. They dated for three months, married and moved to Sacramento.

Debbie has five brothers and three sisters and said there was never any violence in the home.

Although she said her husband has only beaten her "two or three times" during their one year and nine months of marriage, she speaks with incredible fear about their relationship.

The fact that David is a 6-foot-3-inch, 225 pound ex-professional football player has a lot to do with it, she said.

Before Debbie met him, she had a "little boyfriend" who used to pull her hair. But she was never afraid of him because "he was so small."

And, "we didn't fight-fight. It really was nothing to worry about. But David is so big, I know I can't beat him."

She said David has pushed, shoved, choked, slapped and knocked her on the sofa, the floor and the street.

The first time Debbie left her husband, she was five months pregnant. She left because David pushed her down on their bed, held her hands behind her back and started cutting her hair.

"He said he was going to send it to Louisiana — where he comes from — to some voodoo woman, so she could put some kind of root on it to prevent me from taking the baby away," she said.

"After he did that, I knew I had to get out," she said.

But two months later, she went back. She said it was because her baby was due in two months, her brother-in-law no longer wanted her in his home and David promised he wouldn't hit her again.

"It was all right for the first two weeks but then it was just like before. He really hadn't changed," she said.

Diane Adams, clinical director at La Casa de las Madres, said women stay in abusive relationships "for the same reasons the rest of us stay in relationships past the time we should."

"A lot of women we see have small children and they don't want to break up the home. This might sound hokey, but it's really true."

"And a lot of the women, in spite of the abuse, think or feel they are loved, and are in love. They're hoping the man is going to change."

But Adams said when women do finally decide to leave, it is usually because of the children.

"They notice the kids cry when the battering is going on, or they ask questions about it afterwards. The mothers start noticing the nervousness and disturbances that seeing violence causes in their children."

Children often get beaten by mistake, or sometimes the men abuse them as

Shelters and services

| | |
|--|----------|
| La Casa de las Madres(SF) | 469-7650 |
| Women Inc.(SF) | 864-4722 |
| Women's Refuge(Berkeley) | 849-2314 |
| A Safe Place(Oakland) | 444-SAFE |
| Emergency Shelter Program(Hayward) | 887-2022 |
| Marin Abused Women's Services(Marin) | 924-6616 |
| Shelter Against Violent Environments(Alameda) | 794-6055 |
| Battered Women's Alternatives(Contra Costa) | 930-8300 |
| Battered Women's Alternatives Men's Program | 674-0114 |
| Anger Groups For Men(Marin) | 332-4286 |
| Men Overcoming Violence in the Environment(SF) | 626-6683 |

'And a lot of women, in spite of the abuse, think or feel they are loved, and are in love. They're hoping the man is going to change.'

well, she said.

According to BWA, recent research indicates that 50 percent of battered women and 60 percent to 80 percent of violent men grew up in violent homes.

The BWA manual cites a study which found that 63 percent of young men 11 to 20 years old who had committed homicide had killed their mother's batterer.

It is important to look at battering as a social, rather than a psychological, problem, Adams said.

"It's still not outrageous for a man to hit a woman. There is still some social acceptability in that. We're just starting to move away from the system viewing battery as a family affair. It is not a family affair."

"Family violence is how most people get killed — not by walking down the street or getting shot by a stranger, but by getting shot by a loved one in their own homes. That makes it a social problem," she said.

The way the courts deal with batterers has to change also, Adams said.

"Very often the police will not encourage women to press charges. Sometimes they won't even inform them they have that right."

"Or they'll use ineffective techniques, like coming in and walking the man around the block. Then the man gets even angrier because the woman called the police. She becomes afraid to call them again because her husband will just beat her up worse."

"Some policemen are very supportive and some aren't because they are batterers too," said Patricia Kennedy, a volunteer at La Casa.

Now that Debbie has been away from David for six weeks, is she certain she won't go back?

"I was hoping that one day we could get back together but I don't know. Like I said, I ain't gonna worry about it," she said.

"If it's gonna be, Jesus will make a way for it."

— C.C.

Hoping he'll stop

When Michael Halpern, director of Battered Women's Alternative Men's Program, gets a call from a batterer, there is a 50 percent chance that he will never hear from him again.

If the man does agree to meet with Halpern for the two or three preliminary sessions required before entering the program, there is a 50 percent chance he won't make it into the first phase of individual therapy treatment.

And half the men who begin therapy, won't complete the second and third phases of the program.

Since Halpern, a family counselor for the last seven years, co-founded the men's program with Daniel Sonkin of San Francisco's Family Violence Project a little over a year ago, he has talked with about 200 men. But only 30 to 40 of them have completed the program.

"A lot of men begin because they want to get their wives back," Halpern said. "But many men initially deny they have a problem. Most batterers feel like it is not their fault. It's the wife's problem. They believe she made him do it."

According to Halpern, one in every 10 men beats or emotionally batters his wife or live-in lover.

He said batterers have difficulty coping with stress and controlling their impulses, are insensitive to their emotions, have low self-esteem and are not "psychologically astute." Many had impoverished childhoods in which they were either physically or emotionally abused. Forty percent to 50 percent also have alcohol or drug problems.

"When you add drug or alcohol abuse to these symptoms you get a very highly lethal situation," he said.

The six-month program includes two months of individual therapy, two months of group therapy and two months of co-ed therapy with non-related victims and abusers.

In the first two months of individual therapy, Halpern and the batterer discuss the cycles of violence, the differences between anger and violence, stress reduction exercises and the "anger log" journals the men are required to keep. He also teaches them the "time-out" technique — which instructs them to leave the house when they feel the first flashes of anger.

During the second phase, the discussions continue and the men are encouraged to uncover and share their feelings.

In the last two months of co-ed group therapy, sex roles, the power and politics of relationships and personal histories are discussed at great length.

"It's very much like a class situation

and can get very confrontational," said Halpern. "The women call the men on how they tend to minimize their violence. And the men call the women on how they tend to play the 'oh poor me' bit."

Halpern became involved with counseling batterers while working at the YMCA Youth and Family Center in Redding, three and a half years ago.

He said that many of the cases he dealt with were ones in which teen-age sons were becoming violent with their mothers, often single parents.

"Part of what I noticed was that the father or step-father had been violent with the mother. So I had an idea this was a learned phenomenon — a way this young man learned to express his anger."

"There were also some very political issues involved about men, women and power in male-female relationships that was being worked out in some bizarre way with this child-teenage son and this grown adult woman."

"So I said, 'What the hell is going on here?'"

After a year of research, he developed a program in conjunction with the newly-founded Shasta County Women's Refuge in Redding, for the treatment of batterers. A study Halpern conducted a year later showed that of the 30 men who completed the program, 80 percent had no repeats of violent activity.

The program, which was later implemented in Lafayette, is called "violence abatement training." It is based on the philosophy that violence is not inherent in a male-female relationship, but is a behavioral response to anger.

"Violence is the way a man responds to his own anger," Halpern said. "It has to do with how people are socialized into believing a man is supposed to be the authority, the boss in the family. The woman is supposed to be the passive individual in the relationship."

"We're dealing with some real old-fashioned ideas about divisions of labor, and about social and sexual roles," he said.

Halpern stressed that battering is a cross-cultural phenomenon. "It cuts across the socio-economic strata and racial and ethnic barriers."

He also said the batterer "feels like a piece of shit after he's hit his wife. But the bottom line is — and I've heard this time and time again — that the man says 'she doesn't love me enough.' What they really mean, however, is 'I want her to love me more.'"

A major part of the therapy, aside from ending the violence, is to bring the batterer to the point where he can express his feelings, and his needs, he said.

— C.C.



Michael Halpern,
director of
Battered
Women's
Alternatives
Men's Program.

Bay Area stations refuse to add ads

By Bruce Richardson

Local television station officials have challenged predictions that viewers will be seeing more commercials in the wake of an antitrust agreement between the U.S. Justice Department and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Last month's agreement stemmed from a lawsuit filed by the Justice Department in 1979. The NAB agreed to repeal provisions of its code limiting the amount of commercials on television, which the government argued was an antitrust violation that drove up advertising costs.

Although the NAB code is voluntary, it was followed by all three major networks and most local stations.

NAB president Eddie Fritz called the agreement "a sad day for the American public."

But Bill White, vice-president and general manager of KBHK (Channel 44), was indignant at the notion that his station would increase commercials.

"We operate our own company code which is the same as the NAB's," he said. "We're the station that reduced commercials during prime time anyway. We have no intention of increasing our commercials."

Dr. Jay Finkelman, station manager of KTVU (Channel 2), believes the agreement means the NAB code will now be used as a guideline for stations to establish their own rules.

"A station such as ours will use it as a guideline. We still will follow it scrupulously," said Finkelman.

"It's conceivable another administration might increase (federal) regulation, but that seems unlikely," said Finkelman.

Referring to stations that might be tempted to increase their commercials, Finkelman said, "While it could be in their short term financial interest, in the



long term it is not."

"Advertisers will not want to pay the same amount of money to be in a larger group of commercials, nor will viewers want to watch more commercials," said Herb Kaplan, a former commercial clearance editor at NBC, a former director of legal services for a major advertising agency and currently an instructor at SF State in broadcast law.

"If a station is going to increase the number of commercials, it will probably have to decrease the cost of each one in order to keep attracting advertisers," he said. "If the ratings fall because of increased commercialism, advertisers will force broadcasters to reduce their costs or will find another medium for their message," said Kaplan.

Ronald P. Collins Jr., general sales manager of KRON (Channel 4) said his station won't be affected by the agreement.

"We set our own standards which are not as liberal as the NAB code. We're more stringent," said Collins.

KPIX (Channel 5) is also unaffected by the agreement.

"We are owned by Westinghouse. We never belonged to the NAB. (Westinghouse) pulled out of the NAB because of over-commercialization in the code itself," said Fred Eppinger, local sales manager for the station.

Jim Gabbert, owner of KTZO (Channel 20) said his station does not subscribe to the code either. "I don't think it will change anything one bit. The number of commercials you show is set by what you can get by your viewers without them going to another station."

The future role of the NAB as an industry lobby is now in doubt.

"The NAB was formed as an industry spokesman — a pressure group," Kaplan said. "In order to keep government off the backs of television, the NAB instituted its own rules. They said they would voluntarily limit the number of commercials aired — a limit well below FCC standards."

nickel's notebook

How to shop for Christmas

By Scott Nickel

Like ho, ho, ho, it's Christmas time again and you know what that means. Christmas shopping: that annual adventure into the world of unavoidable crowds, unending hype and unbearable prices.

Christmas shopping can be a drag, but it's obligatory. It's in the contract. You've gotta exchange gifts at Christmas or be considered weird or sub-human.

But hey, don't worry — here are a few ways to make this annual tradition less nerve-racking and cash-depleting.

Who to give to. First off, you have to decide which people you're going to give presents to. It's pretty much a rule of nature that you give gifts to your immediate family, but you're going to have to choose carefully the other people on your list. Start eliminating right away.

When you're considering eliminating someone from your gift list, you have to ask yourself a few questions:

1. Is this person getting you a gift?
2. Will you have to face this person after you don't get them a gift?
3. Do you even care about this person?

If the answer to these questions is no — bam! You've got one less person to shop for. You can eliminate peripheral relatives in this same way.

Always remember: sending Christmas cards is a viable alternative to giving presents. Plus, you can go to after-Christmas sales and buy cards in huge quantities for almost nothing. Sure, they're usually the cards with ugly designs, but for the price you can't be too choosy.

Where to shop. Because Christmas shopping can be so tedious, you need to buy your gifts in an interesting environment. Shopping malls are perfect. Northern California malls aren't quite as stupendous as those in Southern California, though.

Not only do malls have great atmosphere, but they cater to the last minute, reluctant Christmas shopper. In one fell swoop you can handle all your Christmas buying needs — from lingerie to power tools, and everything in-between.

What to buy. The first rule of shopping is, be cheap. This may sound harsh during the season where it is "better to give than to receive," but isn't it also "the thought that counts?" So, buy a cheap present and pretend it costs a lot.

The second rule is, be cheap but be smart. Don't buy a cheap present that looks cheap. Buy a cheap present that looks expensive.

This is why it's great to shop at malls. Most malls have one or two shops that specialize in crafty nic-nac type things that are generally useless except as Christmas gifts. These shops are veritable bonanzas for the reluctant-yet-hasty Christmas shopper. They have it all, from weird fiberglass clocks and monogrammed mugs to dead butterflies in glass terrariums. In fact, if you're particularly resourceful you can get all your gifts in one stop.

Then, with your shopping all squared away you can go home, open a beer, watch a "Leave it to Beaver" rerun, and start planning that big New Year's bash.

Like ho, ho, ho, it's Christmas time.

When the party is BYOB (Bring Your Own Brush), you find out who your friends are.



Friends aren't hard to find when you're out to share a good time. But the crowd sure thins out when there's work to do. And the ones who stick around deserve something special.

Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.



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The Messiah has come and his name is Y'SHUA

Y'shua? Yes, that's his name. You've never heard of him? Sure you have. He's commonly called Jesus. Y'shua is the Jewish way to say his name. He's very Jewish, you know.

Think of his lineage - Abraham, Isaac, King David, down to his mother Miryam. Think of the place of his birth - not Stockholm or Rome but Bethlehem - as promised by the prophet Micah in 720 B.C.E. Think of the way he came - before the birth, Joseph, his foster father, was told by an angel:

"And you are to give him the name Y'shua because he will save his people from their sins."

Now many would have liked it better if the angel had said, "And you are to give him the name Santa because he will bring you presents."

Many people would rather not hear about sin. But it's a fact, it's a condition, it's a problem that needs a dramatic solution.

The condition of humanity (call it sin if you have the courage) has been lamented for centuries. Oh yes, there has been progress, but it's the wrong kind of progress because now a few desperate men pushing a few buttons can annihilate all life on this problem-ridden planet. Is that a solution?

God promised a Messiah, a deliverer, a problem solver. And if there's anything more difficult to accept than the fact of sin (yours and ours) it's the idea that God solves our problems. But he can! He can make us want peace, give us hearts to care about one another, relieve guilt, mend broken homes, give meaning to our lives and diminish the din of the 20th Century with the music of his love.

God's dramatic solution: Y'shua. That news is going to make some people unhappy.

Maybe you don't like Jews. Maybe you have a grudge against Christians. Maybe you don't like your sins, yourself or the God who made you. Sorry about that, but it doesn't really change the truth. Before you dismiss what should be good news, remember that *the truth might be so simple that it was overlooked* by the people who should have known.

The need was and is, due to the "human condition" (just in case you're choking over that three-letter word "sin"). God's salvation is a sacrifice, a sin bearer, a savior, a mediator, a mentor, a Messiah.

Y'SHUA IS ALL THAT AND MORE!

We hope that our message doesn't annoy you. The purpose of this statement is to help you discover the love, joy and peace we have found in the Messiah.

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Michael Samuel urges self-reliance, rather than increased aid to solve world hunger problems.

Institute takes on hunger problem of world needy

By Claudia Iseman

Food. For most Americans the thought of food doesn't go much beyond their next meal. But for the Institute of Food and Development Policy, food is often considered a viable political weapon used against underdeveloped countries. It can also come in the form of aid; "aid with too many strings attached," according to the institute.

The Institute, on Mission and 15th streets, examines problems of world hunger, such as why millions of people in underdeveloped countries starve while 70 percent of the grain produced in the United States is consumed by livestock, and why most U.S. aid never trickles down to the truly needy.

Michael Samuel, an administrative assistant at the Institute said many organizations in this country work around the problem of world hunger, "But none like the Institute, which deals directly with the issue." According to Samuel the problem of world hunger is not caused by lack of aid from industrial

countries to Third World countries, but targeting aid through governmental bureaucracy into the mouths of the poor.

The Institute was founded five years ago by Francis Moore Lappe. She believes the roots of hunger lie in the economic and political fabric of a society. Lappe co-authored a book with Joseph Collins titled "Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity." Together, the two writers analyzed the obstacles preventing proper nutrition in underdeveloped countries and the United States.

Food First has now become the official logo for the Institute. Lappe and Collins will release their two latest books on Friday: "What Difference Could a Revolution Make?" and "Now We Can Speak." Both books are accounts of the two writers' travels through Nicaragua, interviewing peasants and observing improvements in farming, literacy and everyday life since the Sandinista revolution.

The proceeds from the two books will go directly to the Institute. Samuel explained that the Institute does not rely on any government funding. Most money comes from private grants and foundations.

Samuel said one of the main objectives of the Institute is to teach Third World countries to be "self-reliant" and resist U.S. aid when it comes with stipulations of how it is to be paid back. Samuel cited Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola and certain parts of India as countries which have become self-reliant. "They have made strides because the governments have become accountable to the majority rather than an elite minority," said Samuel.

Donald Barnhart, an SF State international relations professor and economic development specialist who teaches a class on rich and poor nations, said he would rather see U.S. aid in the form of new farming techniques instead of lump sums of money and supplies.

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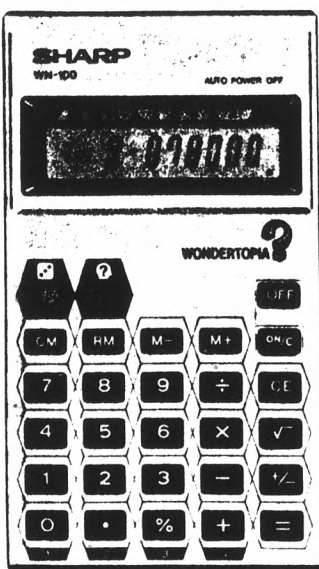
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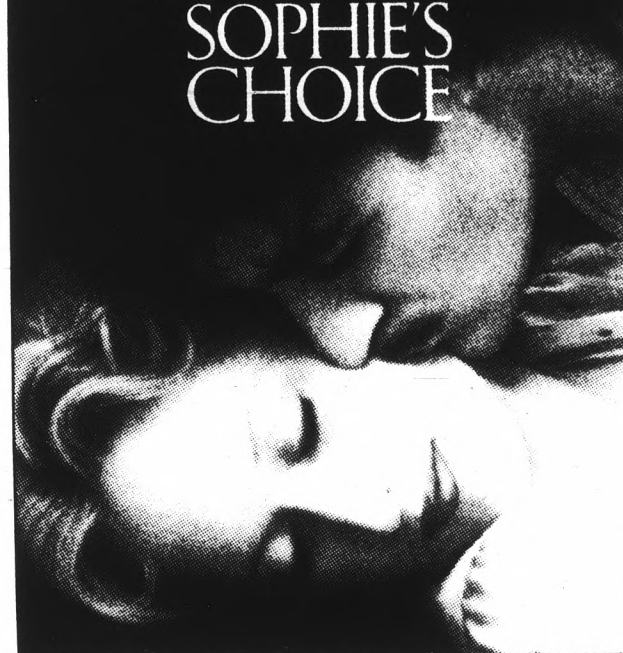
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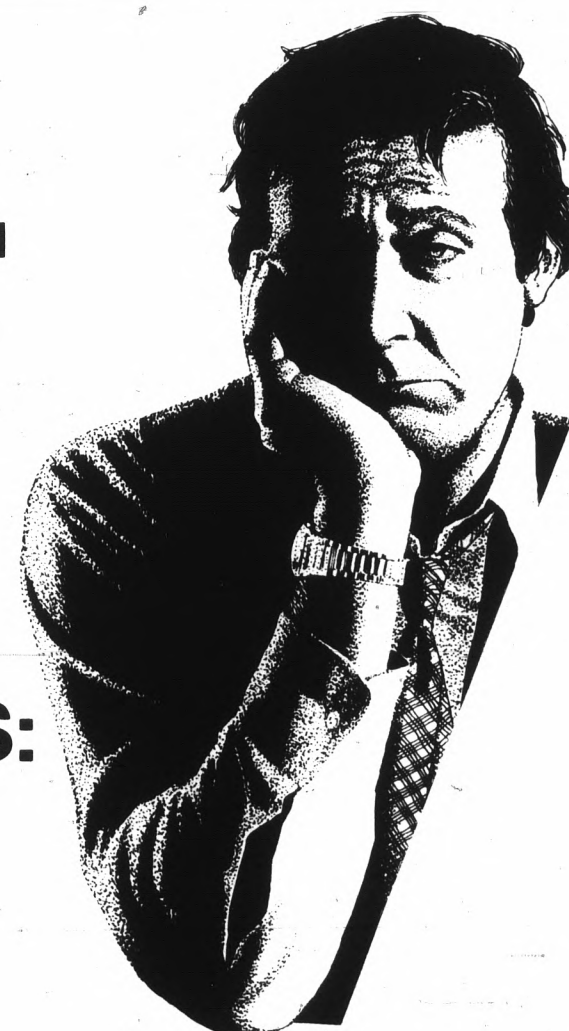
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Torture increases yearly, A.I. says

By Steve Greaves

"After a while, they disconnected the wire from my finger and connected it to my ear. They immediately gave a high dose of electricity. My whole body and head shook in a terrible way. My front teeth started breaking."

"At the same time my torturers would hold a mirror to my face and say 'Look what is happening to your lovely green eyes. Soon you will not be able to see at all. You will lose your mind.'"

— from testimony to Amnesty International at International Conference on Torture, 1973.

Torture by police and military authorities today is more pervasive and widespread than ever before in history, said Friedrich von Krusenstiern, 24, an SF State student who heads research on torture for Amnesty International in San Francisco.

Amnesty International, a private, nonprofit organization founded in England in 1961, fights for political prisoners' rights.

In 1972, Amnesty International formed CAT, the Campaign for the Abolition of Torture. Five years later, Amnesty was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its effectiveness in getting governments to take human rights seriously in domestic and foreign policies.

"No government will admit it practices torture, which means they all know torture is wrong," said von Krusenstiern. "Amnesty International believes 60 nations still practice torture as an official policy."

He said the United States is not one of those nations, but torture is used "in isolated cases in the U.S. Simple police brutality is torture."

"Whether a person is labeled a heretic, witch, a political prisoner or a mental patient, he still feels pain when you shock him," said Leonard Frank, a leader in the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, which recently initiated a ban on electroshock therapy that passed in Berkeley.

"Psychiatrists in the Soviet Union and the United States torture thousands of prisoners against their wills," he said, "all in the name of helping them. Once you're labeled a mental patient, you lose your due process rights and can be subjected to 'treatments' like psychosurgery, electroshock, heavy drugging and forced isolation."

Since Amnesty International has limited resources it focuses energies on "the more extreme circumstances of the systematic use of torture in the world," said Scott Harrison, coordinator of Amnesty International's Urgent Action



By Darin Zuplow

Friedrich von Krusenstiern of Amnesty International.

Network. Safeguards against psychiatric abuse are much more in force here than abroad, he said.

The Urgent Action Network sends telegrams to officials in nations and states to urge stays of executions, improvement of conditions for prisoners who may be torture victims and legal and diplomatic work to get "prisoners of conscience" released, Harrison said.

Torture is seldom used to extract information, von Krusenstiern said. "It's a myth that its main function is to extract information. It is used to terrorize. The victims aren't necessarily criminals, terrorists or anybody who has advocated the use of violence. Torture is used by governments to repress all dissidence that challenges the status quo. It is used to control the citizenry, to rob them of their sense of self and dignity."

"For most people torture conjures up medieval images of someone being laid out on the rack, having splinters stuck under the fingernails or being subjected to water torture."

"Torture methods range from kidney punches to sophisticated sensory deprivation," von Krusenstiern said.

"We let people continue to get away with it because we find it too sickening to look at in the light of day. That has to

change," he said.

Six weeks ago the organization issued its annual report on government abuses of civil rights, citing El Salvador, Syria, the Soviet Union and 118 other countries for torture, the death penalty, imprisoning people for their ideas or origins, and summary killings. The 1982 report covers the year 1981.

Amnesty offers ongoing internships and von Krusenstiern said he can provide the structure and supervision needed next semester and summer for students who want to arrange internships for credit. "All a student needs to get credit is a professor willing to evaluate and grade his or her work."

Today, Amnesty International is holding a petition-signing wine and cheese event at the Ecumenical House, 3 to 5 p.m., celebrating Human Rights Week.

The scheduled guest speaker is Michael Posner, a human rights lawyer who went on a recent mission to the Philippines as an Amnesty International delegate.

The Amnesty International SF State chapter works on outreach projects including adoption of prisoners of conscience, letter-writing and telegram campaigns.

'Domestic partners' law an unsettling precedent

By Bruce Richardson

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors last week passed the nation's first domestic partners ordinance, granting the unwed domestic partners of city employees the right to share in health and other benefits provided by the city.

But already, Supervisor Quentin Kopp is accusing Mayor Dianne Feinstein of playing politics with the new ordinance, which in effect makes San Francisco the first municipality to accord gay/lesbian relationships standing in city law.

The city's Health Services System

Board, an autonomous group under the city charter, will be responsible for implementing the partners law.

"The mayor will sign it," said Kopp, who voted against the legislation. "She will then tell her appointees on the (system's) board to vote against it."

"It's a meaningless ordinance," he said. "The way it should be presented is through a charter amendment."

Tom Eastham, the mayor's press secretary, said she had not yet signed the bill because she was troubled by questions of how the recipients were to be categorized, and how the new beneficiaries would affect the Health

Services System financially.

"The answers tend to be ambiguous," he said.

The addition of domestic partners to the city's health system would exacerbate existing financial problems stemming from a lack of contributing employees and uncontrollable medical costs, according to the system's executive director, Randy Smith. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1982, the system had an \$870,000 deficit.

The system is completely financed by city employees who pay premiums that have increased at the rate of 14 1/2 percent a year for the last four years. A typical employee with one dependent pays \$50 to \$69 a month; with two dependents the employee pays \$96 to \$110.

"Something has got to give," said Smith.

Dana Van Gorder, legislative aide to Supervisor Harry Britt and co-author with attorney Matt Coles of the domestic partner legislation, disagreed.

"They're losing money because of the large numbers of employees who have dependents and who are taking maternity leave. It's now conceivable they'll manage to make money on it," said Van Gorder.

The ordinance says domestic partners must not be related by blood, must not be married or related by marriage, must be over the age of 18, and must not have had another such partner in the preceding six months.

Partners must "share the common necessities of life" and register each other's partnership with the county clerk.

"For the first time, a unit of government is recognizing the validity of non-traditional relationships," said Van Gorder. "It's a recognition that some people choose to, or must, live differently and that they're deserving of legal protection."

"It's obviously an important precedent in that gay organizations and unions around the nation are looking to it as a model."

But Kopp said the ordinance was much more sweeping than he wanted. "It's unfair to blood relatives, for example — parents, brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles," he said.

Kopp also said, "When this thing came out, one of the selling points was supposed to be that it would apply to heterosexuals. I have a fundamental problem with that, and that is marriage. Ultimately, it (the ordinance) will reduce the procreation of the human race."

Reaction at SF State was more low key. Lorene Romero, co-director of the Gay/Lesbian Campus Community, said, "Personally, I think it's a good thing. It's a beginning. It just builds us up into the system."

Festive day in SU unites Raza families

By Steve Greaves

The SF State La Raza Student Organization packed the downstairs dining area of the Student Union with more than 400 relatives and friends last Saturday for an afternoon of performances honoring their families and declaring support for the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala.

The second annual "Tardeada Familiar" (Family Afternoon) stressed the theme of "Uniting the Family, the Community and the University." The program notes urged greater cooperation of families and students with the Raza community.

"At this university Raza (Latino people) can become isolated by the cold and strange atmosphere," the program read. "Many have forgotten their roots and they no longer hold what being Raza means in their hearts."

"Each one of us (must take) responsibility to use our education to work on behalf of our people."

Speaker Carlos Cordova, a La Raza instructor at SF State, said the audience could take pride in the many La Raza graduates who in the past decade have become teachers, lawyers, doctors and social work professionals serving their communities.

The event lasted from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. and included banquet-style dining on traditional fare, poetry reading, dance and theater entertainment.

Los Peludos performed rousing folk songs. Xitali Danzantes danced in ancestral Indian dress with drum, rattles and conch shell. Poet-painter Rebecca Alvarado read poems for the victims of the U.S.-backed regimes in Central America.

The seven-member Teatro Latino, with a five-member band, put on "The Truly Needy Traveling Show," a satire of class oppression, and the tragicomic musical "Return of El Soldado Raza," about a barrio army recruit who dies in El Salvador in June 1983 for the glory of being "called America's best."

Carlos Baron, SF State theater instructor, dedicated the play to the Rev. Cuchulain Moriarty, the president of the social justice commission of the San Francisco Archdiocese. Moriarty, who died Tuesday, Nov. 30 at the age of 61, won world renown for his outspoken support of insurgents in Central America. Most Holy Redeemer Church, where Moriarty was pastor, has provided aid to thousands of refugees from south of the border.

Students introduced the Real Alternatives Program, founded in 1969, with a slide show of police harassment of youths on Mission Street. They said RAP's alternative school and job programs have been helping Raza youth who have been, or could get, caught up in the justice system.

Mitchell Salazar asked for volunteers to help RAP. Independent study college credits can be earned in such work.

Armando Denys, chair of the La Raza Student Organization, said "The evening was a real success. Many parents were amazed we could pull it all together and charge them nothing. We told them, 'This is for you, because you made it possible for us to be here.'"

"We also got across some messages we wanted to communicate — that you cannot separate the cultural and social from the political. Que vive La Raza. Si, se puede!"

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Soviets keep alive Afghanistan's horror

By Asghar Nowrouz

Alexander the Great, Ghengis Khan and Great Britain never beat the Soviets. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan hasn't beat them yet, but as killed thousands and sent three million refugees across the border to Pakistan.

Since the trouble began in Afghanistan, one-third of the Afghan population has been killed or displaced, according to Stan Atkinson, anchorman and reporter for KCRA-TV 3, Sacramento.

Atkinson spent three-and-a-half weeks in the war-torn area in September for a documentary film series, including five days in Afghanistan disguised as a member of the anti-Soviet Mujahedeen, "holy warriors."

"The Soviets are using the people of Afghanistan to test their weapons, especially their poison gas," Atkinson said. "Afghans are fleeing Soviet bombs, tanks and poison gas."

The largest refugee concentration, surrounding the city of Peshawar in northwest Pakistan, has been handled successfully," said Atkinson.

But the \$500 million yearly cost of maintaining the refugee program, (of which Pakistan pays about half), competition in the job market and the mushrooming of small businesses by Pakistanis nervous, Atkinson said.

Since their exodus started three years ago, the refugees have brought with them 4 million animals which cause environmental problems, according to Atkinson.

"The veterinary project is as big as the human project," he said.

Despite these nerve-racking problems, according to Atkinson, humanity and brotherhood rule among the people of the two countries.

"There hasn't been a sign of major violence or epidemic," said Atkinson.

During his stay in Afghanistan,

Atkinson witnessed the capture of three rebels who he said were questioned and then executed.

"In Afghanistan a prisoner is a dead man," he said.

Atkinson visited hospitals where wounded Afghan rebels received treatment. He said it takes the wounded days and even weeks to get medical help.

These Afghan warriors, under-equipped and under-manned, wait months to return to battlefields due to a lack of weapons.

"Faith is much more powerful than modern weapons," Sebatullah Mujadedi, founder of the Afghan National Liberation Front, told Atkinson. The guerrilla group is stationed in Peshawar, where five other political factions perform as "freedom fighters."

"Men who don't have high morals, they cannot fight," said Mujadedi.

"The Soviets must know that they're not getting anything from Afghanistan, because we will fight to the last man and the last bullet."

The U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, Ronald Spies, told Atkinson if the United States gets involved in insurgency in Afghanistan, the Third World and Arab countries will wash their hands of the Afghan struggle.

But Atkinson said, "I am sure we are helping (the Afghans) to a limited degree."

Atkinson described his visit in that region as "one of the most compelling trips I have done."

As a reporter, Atkinson has been to the Thai-Cambodian border, El Salvador, Guatemala, Somalia and Cuba.

"I have never seen faith as powerful," Atkinson said of the Afghans.

"I have never seen such brotherhood. These men have incredible bond. They're pure, simple, courageous, but illiterate. They live under the worst circumstances."

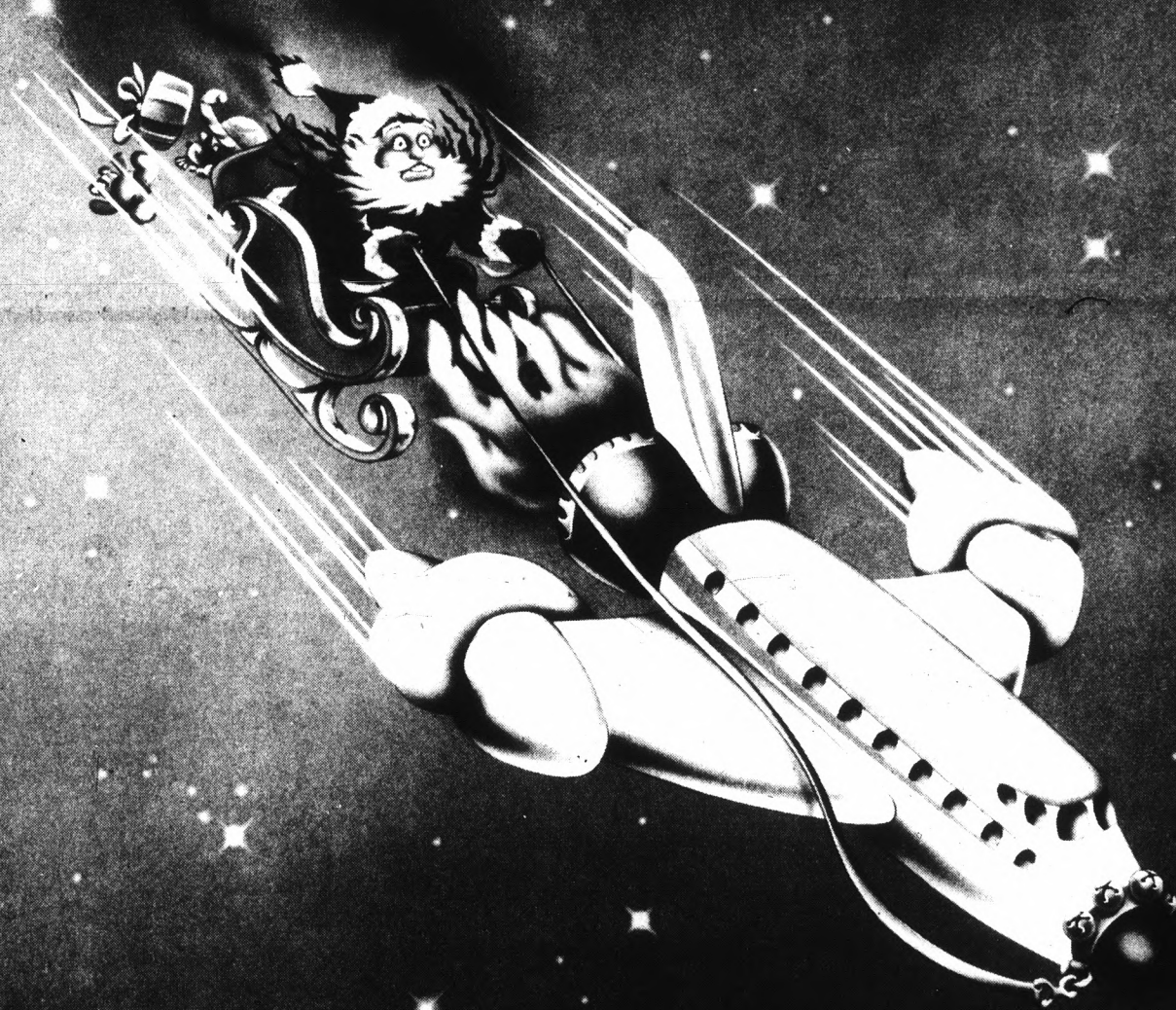
"At every opportunity they take time for tea and talk — their only joy."

Staff infection (affection)



Well, this is it. This is the group that stayed up all night every Wednesday to put out this semester's Phoenix. Somewhere in there is a managing editor, and a news editor, and some other editors, and some assistant editors, and some reporters, and some advisors, and ad managers, and typesetters.... We don't know why we do it. We're just masochists I guess.

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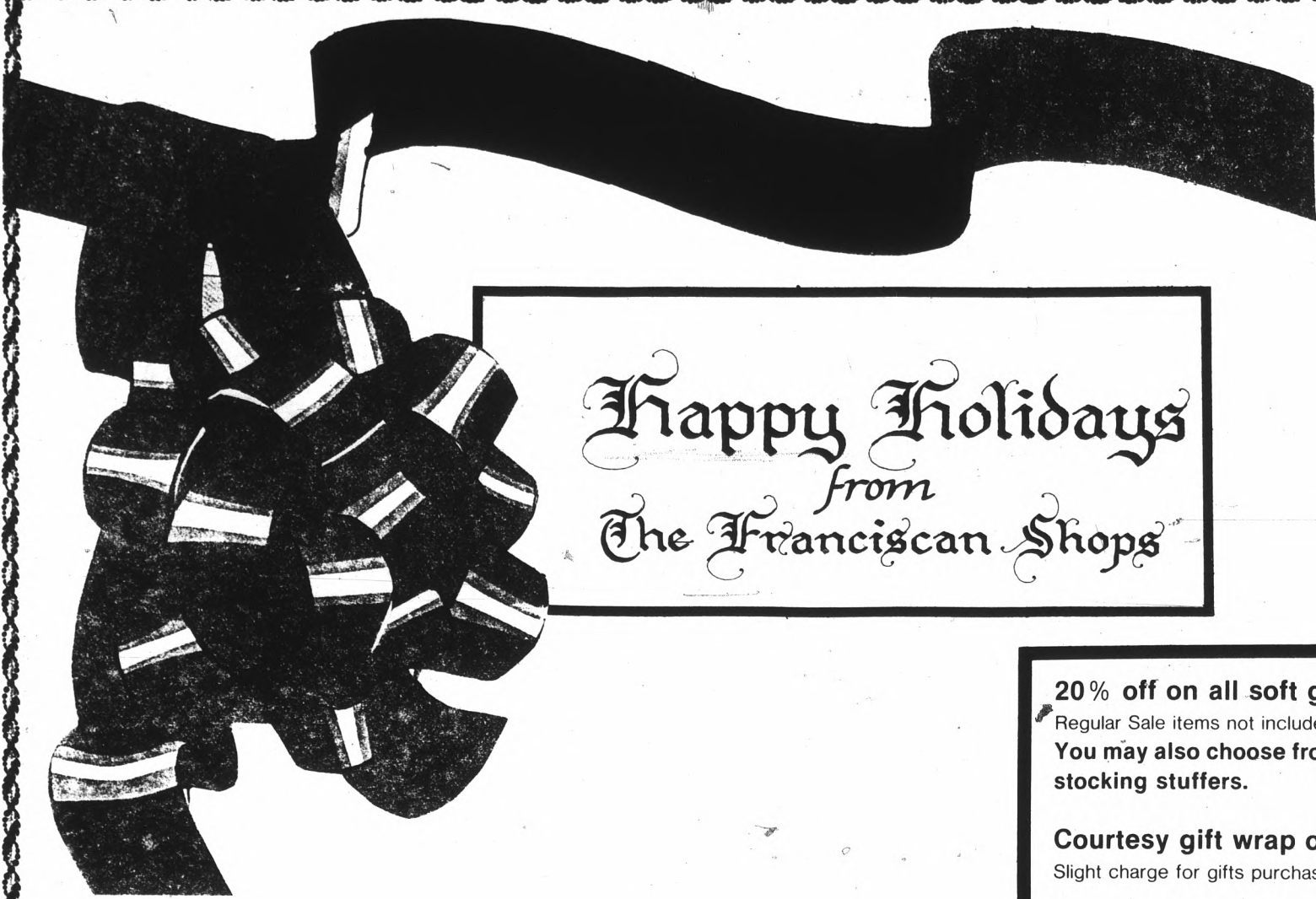
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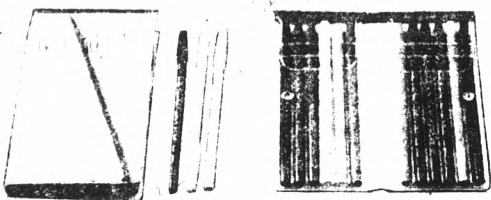
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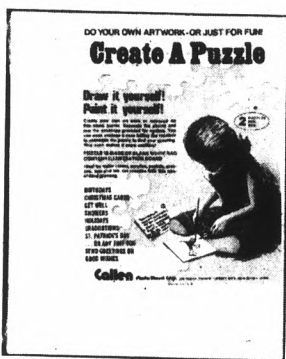


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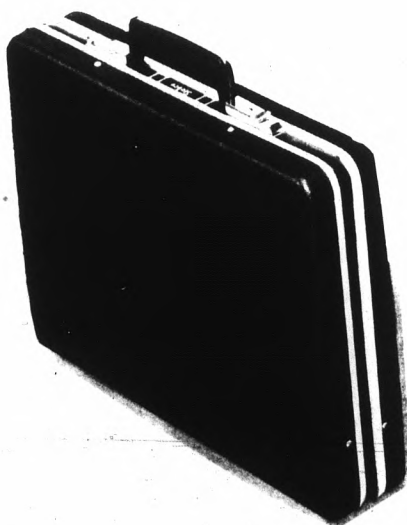


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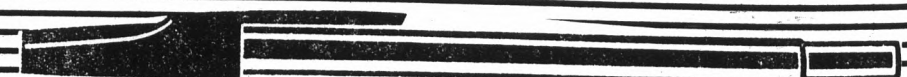


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By Steve Gre

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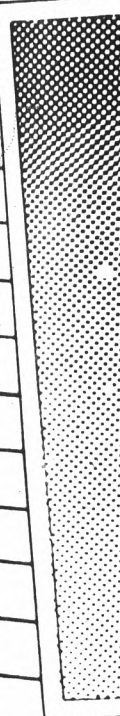
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Student demand wins parenting course

Couple to teach cooperative approach to infant care at SF State next semester

By Nora Juarbe

The pressures of being a student and a parent can make child rearing a difficult task to cope with.

So difficult, in fact, that many have requested that the Department of Elementary Education provide a special course in child rearing.

The requests have resulted in a course titled "Parenting Infants and Toddlers."

"Children are not miniature adults. They don't feel, respond and react in the same conscious state of awareness as do adults," said Peter Haiman, instructor of the new course.

Haiman, 44, has been teaching in the Department of Elementary Education at SF State since 1975.

Parents need to understand their own needs before they can focus on the needs of their child, he said.

"They can then understand what's go-

ing on in the infant's body and mind and better be able to cope with the infant's needs," said Haiman, the father of a 9½-month-old boy.

The pressures of the dual careers of student and parent and perhaps the third role of lover, he said, cause hardship in parenting. "Students find they don't have the support of an extended family, and many are single parents."

Haiman, who has been helping parents learn how to rear their children

through counseling, programs and classes since 1966, wants to address each student's concerns individually in his class.

"I want to start the class with questions from the students, not with theories and lectures. I want to get to know the people in my class, I want to know why they are taking the class," he said.

"I want to discuss the topics that concern them and incorporate practical considerations on child rearing and child development."

Haiman's wife, who graduated from the Nursing Department at SF State, will co-teach the course, focusing on the health aspect of child rearing.

To help parents solve their problems, Haiman said, he first has to consider a "whole host" of other factors.

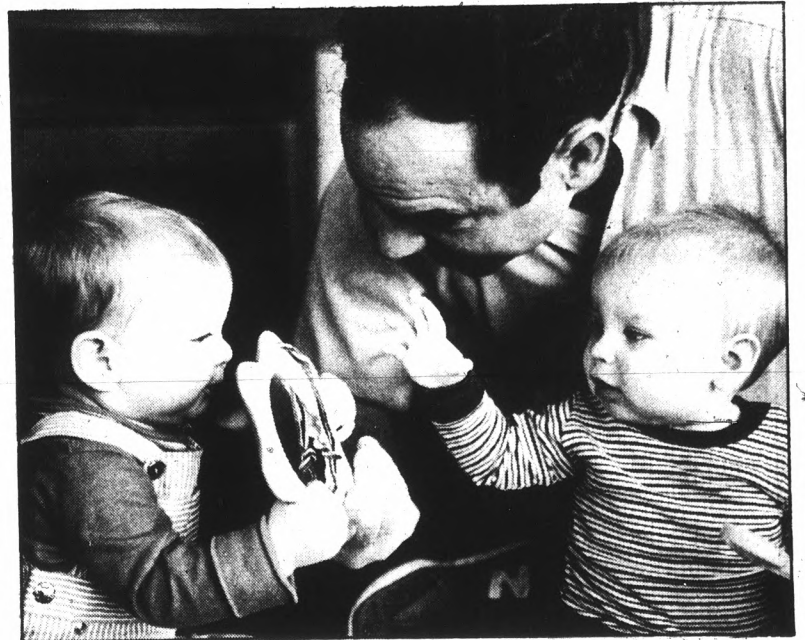
Many concerns of parents, Haiman said, are based on false premises, and once the parent makes the adjustment and recognizes the real needs of the child the original problem takes care of itself.

Another goal of Haiman's class is for students to "build a bridge."

"Almost every person in the class will have two things in common: they're a student at SF State and they have a child. I would like to see them become friends, form a support group."

Students can offer each other support and friendship by babysitting for each other's children, suggested Haiman.

"Awareness that the quality of infancy development really has long-lasting effects on character and personality is sharper now than it was a generation or two ago," he said.



By Don Damore

Peter Haiman 'builds bridges' between parent and child.

Haiman stressed that meeting the needs of an infant during the crucial months of his development will determine the kind of adult he will be.

"Parenting Infants and Toddlers" will be taught Feb. 7 through April 25 on Mondays from 7 p.m. to 9:45 p.m. The course, which is offered through the continuing education programs, costs \$100.

Haiman hopes the enrollment and interest in his new course is large enough to consider offering subsequent courses in rearing pre-schoolers, elementary schoolers and adolescents.

"Over a period of a year and a half, we can have a sequence of courses from early life to adolescence for parents," he said.

Women behind bars get help from Prison MATCH

By Steve Greaves

Women make up about 4 percent of the prison population in California. Generally they have been treated worse and received fewer services upon release because of their minority status, according to Carolyn McCall, a women's studies instructor at SF State.

"But since women have won for themselves greater recognition in the past decade, such recognition is beginning to reach women behind bars," she said. "And many of those women have children."

Valerie Janes, 31, an SF State business major with school-age children, was once addicted to heroin. Her habit led to time in jail and prison. When she got out, she came to SF State through Rebound, a program for ex-offenders.

Busted in 1977 for drugs, Janes (not her real name) awaited trial in the county jail and saw little of her family.

"Women in jail seldom have visits from their children," she said. "Usually it's because there's no husband or nobody to bring them, or because the visiting room is so small, crowded and bare, or a husband and wife will want to neck. There's no privacy and others' kids are screaming. It's no place for kids."

Her husband and kids visited her once, but she asked them not to come back, to wait for her release.

"The cops are so used to working with powerless people they treat visitors like prisoners. It turns people off," she said. After she was moved to the Federal Correctional Institution in Pleasanton, however, Janes was soon ready for visits again.

On Mother's Day, 1978, a pilot project called Prison MATCH (Mothers And Their Children) was opened to help nourish mothers' relationships with their children, and make easier the transition from life in prison to family life outside.

McCall, who teaches a course on "Incarcerated Women" at SF State, helped inmates and community members near the prison start the program. A few months later, after much pressure from Rep. Ron Dellums, D-Oakland, the Federal Bureau of Prisons opened Sheer Beginnings, a community care program for pregnant inmates.

The project was the dream of one woman who became pregnant in 1977 after Pleasanton had become a co-correctional facility.

Carla, who prefers not to use her last name, insisted on having her baby outside of prison.

"Carla wrote counselors, lawmakers and Congress," Janes

said. "Everybody inside told her she was dreaming. But when response mail started piling up and she had a library of materials to support her, the women got behind her."

Just two weeks before Carla's baby was born, Sheer Beginnings opened its doors. Carla stepped outside prison and went there to have her baby.

Minimum security inmates in their seventh month of pregnancy can go have their babies at Sheer Beginnings' Branden House in San Jose. They may stay with their infants for up to two months before returning to their cells.

"Of course, mothers inside need continued contact with their children," McCall said.

"When a man's inside, the wife usually holds the family together by visiting and sometimes even moving near the prison. But when a woman, who is traditionally the primary caregiver, is imprisoned, the family more often falls apart," Carla said. "The man is unwilling to visit that much or relocate."

Women eligible for the program must be within two years of release date and have no history of violent crime, she said.

Run as a cooperative by inmate mothers and community staff with a certified early childhood teacher and other professionals supervising, Prison MATCH offers mothers parenting training and peer counseling. Members help arrange visits, custody, foster care, travel, temporary shelter and medical emergency help for inmates' children.

MATCH also has developed on-site services for pregnant women and new mothers and infants. Parents and children can spend weekend days together at the Children's Center, a "child-oriented" setting inside the prison, McCall said.

"People say being a mother is natural, but that's garbage," said Janes. "You have to learn it. Typically a woman coming out to her children after years in prison isn't going to just pick it up."

"It would be like walking onto a stage and not knowing what play you're in."

Janes got to rehearse for normal family life by hours of "rolling on the floor with my kids and laughing" in prison, she said, and by studying child development for college credit through Prison MATCH.

The program has been so successful — the cooperation among staff, inmates and outside professionals so effective — that at least 12 prisons elsewhere in the country are looking at possibly opening similar programs, McCall said.



By Michael Gray

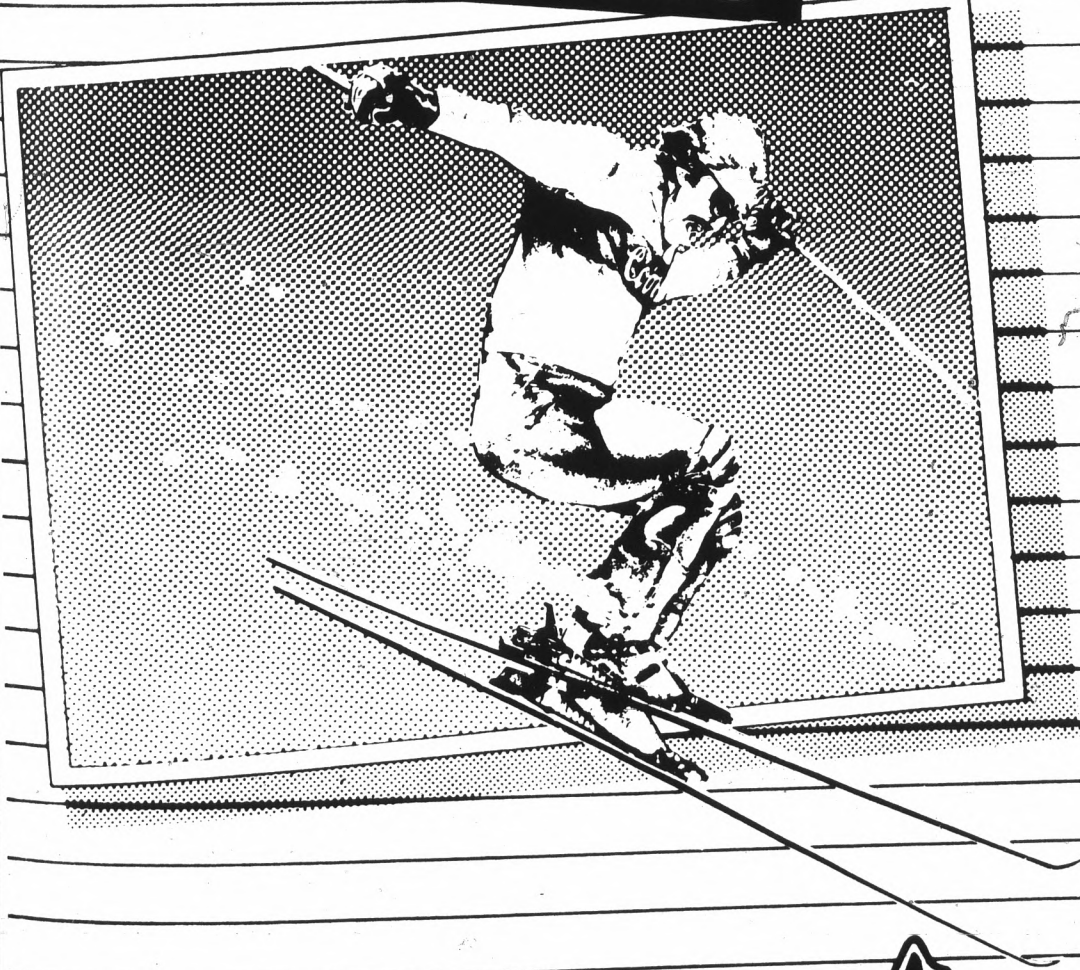
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Tenderloin outreach program a success

SF State volunteers help elderly residents maintain inter-hotel communication

By Phyllis Olson

In 1979, Sheryl Frantz and Meredith Minkler, who founded the Tenderloin Senior Outreach Project in San Francisco, took on the job of pulling elderly residents in that community out of the isolation of their lonely hotel rooms.

Frantz, who teaches courses on aging in the Health and Gerontology departments at SF State, and Minkler, a public health instructor at UC Berkeley, set up the project to work with low-income elderly residents in single-room occupancy hotels in San Francisco. Today, eight hotels, including the Crescent, Antonia and Marleton Manors and Alexander, Hurley and Cadillac Hotels are helped by TSOP.

The Tenderloin district was chosen, according to Frantz, because of the vast number of elderly residents there. The community houses about 20,000 people, of which 40 percent are elderly, she said.

Frantz said preliminary work done by other groups indicated there was a low level of social support within the Tenderloin. There weren't a lot of friendships and not much communication among the residents, she said. Just a lot of social isolation.

"We went with the intention of working on social isolation," said Frantz. "Literature on health states that people with good supportive ties are healthier and when in a health crisis situation, they get through it easier. If we could build a good supportive network among the people, hopefully it would have an

impact on their health status.

"We want to take a group of people who feel powerless and give them back a sense of power and control over their own lives. We realized in order for people to work together, they must feel a common bond," Frantz said.

The first step TSOP took was to build a sense of community among the tenants within the hotels. Discussion groups were set up in the hotels.

They showed films, offered refreshments, planned parties. "We did anything to try to get (the tenants) out of their rooms," said Frantz.

Things started happening. At first, Frantz said, the seniors only talked to the volunteers. Then they began to talk to each other. Soon they were relating as a group.

They talked about their lives, housing problems, transportation problems, health problems. They discussed nutrition and loneliness.

One theme that was repeated over and over was crime, not the incidents so much, but the seniors' fear of crime and how it kept them prisoner.

In 1981, when President Reagan tried to cut Social Security benefits, the Tenderloin elderly became so upset that, for the first time, they banded together and decided to take action. They sent petitions out, wrote letters to government agencies, joined Gray Panthers demonstrations.

"It took two years to get them to the point where they were willing to take an action step," said Frantz. "We might



By Michael Gray

Sheryl Frantz confers with one of her students involved in the Tenderloin Senior Outreach Project.

have done it for them, but we had to wait until they were ready."

From that point on, the ball was rolling. TSOP began to build an inter-hotel network of communication. Now residents from one hotel visit others. As

the group discussions continued, the concerns at the Hurley Hotel became the concerns at the Alexander Hotel.

Residents sent letters inviting Mayor Diane Feinstein and Police Chief Con Murphy to visit the hotels. As a result of

those meetings the Mayor's Criminal Justice Council gave \$5,000 to TSOP.

That money helped resident seniors develop a group called Tenderloin Tenants for Safer Streets.

"That is the group that has developed

the Safehouse project," said Frantz. Safehouse is a program which encourages community businesses to provide shelter and aid to people who are beaten, mugged or need emergency help in any way.

Today, the Tenderloin project continues to move ahead. Funding for the project comes by way of grants from the Levi Strauss Foundation, Kaiser Family Foundation as well as the Mayor's Criminal Justice Council. Since incorporated last summer, as a non-profit organization, Frantz said they are now beginning to receive donations from individuals.

But, Frantz maintains, the main thing keeping the project going are the volunteers, including SF State students Mary Turner, Fran Smith and Michael Farbox.

"The volunteers run all the discussion groups," said Frantz. "They facilitate the project that as much as possible, the residents do all the work themselves."

Student volunteers are able to receive credit for their work in TSOP. Up to three units are offered, said Frantz. Students also get some field experience working with seniors.

Students who have donations or services to volunteer can reach Frantz in her office at SF State, 469-1110 or write: Tenderloin Senior Outreach Project, 495 Ellis, #460, S.F., 94102.

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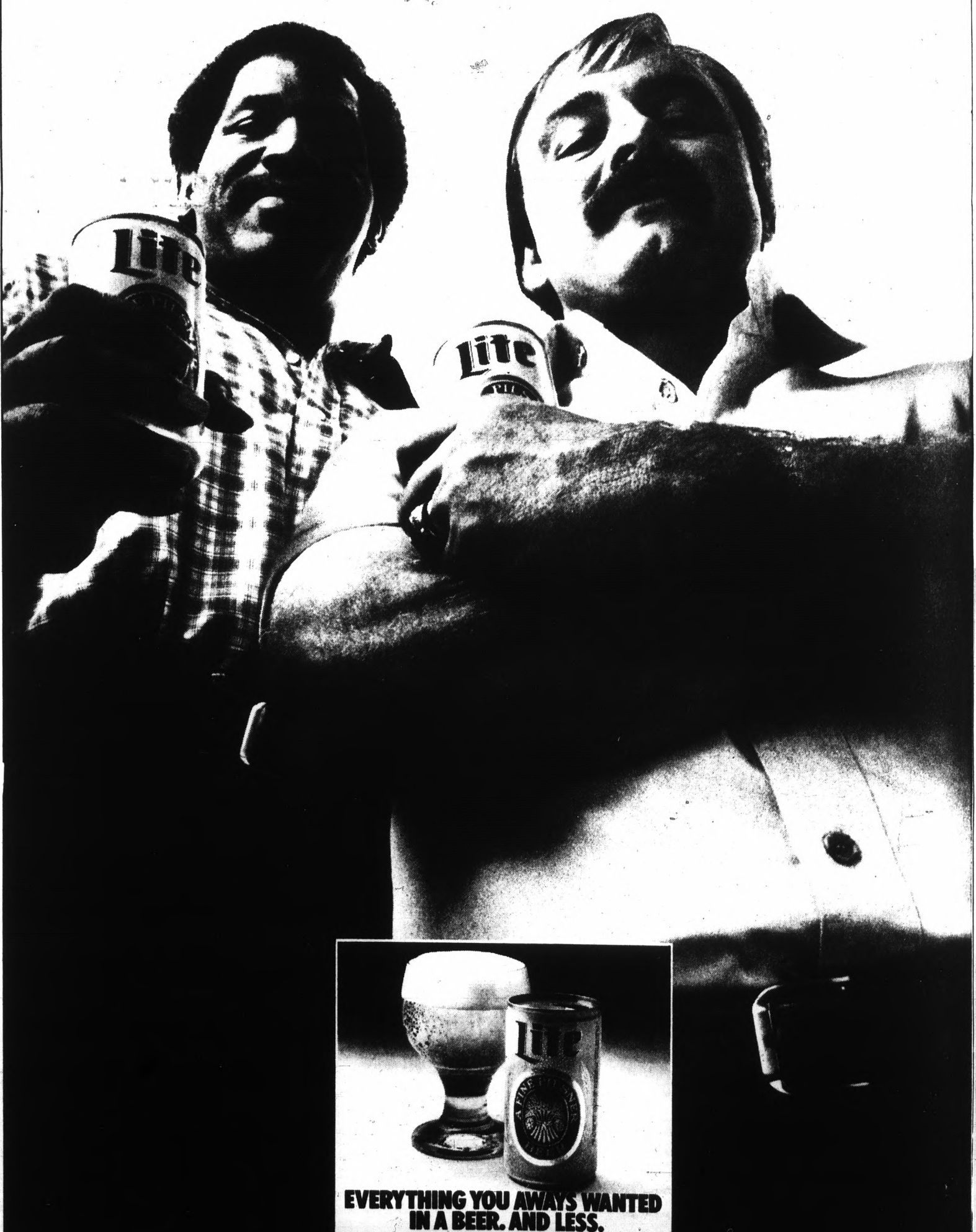
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SS Workers in Silicon Valley face sexist anti-unionism

By Asghar Nowrouz

Although women make up 80 percent of the 200,000 workers in the electronic industry in Silicon Valley, they are the lowest paid employees and have the least chance of advancement.

According to David Bacon, chairman of United Electrical Workers Electronics Organizing Committee, these are the workers who do the painstakingly tedious work of making the microprocessors that run the electronics age.

Silicon Valley, formerly the prune groves of Santa Clara, has attracted a labor force of mothers, and self-supporting and underemployed women, said Naomi Katz, SF State professor of anthropology, who conducted a field study in the valley.

Katz said as much as 50 percent of the women production workers are Asian immigrants.

"These are legal immigrants," Katz said, "although illegal immigrants are employed as well, in 'cottage industry,' cash-payment fashion."

These "unskilled" workers, according to Katz, fight their "devaluation as workers by increasing their income with job-hopping, excessive overtime, moonlighting and work in their homes."

"Homework," piece work done in the home, is a preferable option for some women.

"To mothers who cannot leave their small children and for women who want greater flexibility and women who prefer working at home than in a supervised plant, homework offers independence."

And for some women, "homework" is a means of escape from low positions in the plant, according to Katz.

Besides, lacking unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, guaranteed overtime rates, paid breaks, sick leave and paid holidays, workers can be and are fired on the spot, said Katz.

"Independent employees, who frequently have to provide their own tools are held then responsible for the safety of the parts," said Katz.

According to Katz, "independent" workers save the electronic firms on construction costs, maintenance and heat, electricity and cleaning costs.

"Instances have been documented of women heating toxic chemicals on their kitchen stoves," said Katz.

Katz had to reveal that she was a college graduate and was married to a teacher when she applied for a temporary position at an agency that places electronics workers.

She was told by 'personnel people, "You won't like the work. They are a lower class of people — they don't even speak English."

The non-English speaking workers, according to Katz, are hired for their "manual dexterity and their tolerance for tedious work," said Katz.

To these workers the job is introduced as "really easy, just like following a recipe," said Katz, who found it boring during her short stay.

"Women seldom get acknowledged on-the-job training, and some of the deepest resentments that we heard expressed concerned just that issue of being an experienced assembly worker," said Katz.

White men who are hired for supervisory positions undergo training by the "unskilled" women and they soon rise



Phoenix Graphics

to management, and the women end up training their boss, said Katz.

According to Katz, this paternalistic management is not taken seriously by some of the workers who hold temporary or supplementary positions and who have difficulty taking care of their children, Katz said.

These workers are more concerned with choice of shifts, overtime and moonlighting.

But for permanent women workers, the job is a "life-long" struggle of coping with or overcoming low class, race and sex position, said Katz.

Sharon Wood, a former SF State graduate student said, "I think it's sexism which is rampant throughout the industry."

Wood worked for National Semiconductor for five weeks.

"I never met a woman supervisor," said Wood, who now works as an editor of documentary films in San Francisco.

According to Bacon, discrimination in the electronic industry ranges from women to minorities and from immigrants to illegal aliens.

The companies keep the wages so low that workers qualify for Medi-Cal benefits, said Bacon.

Bacon, who was fired for his union activities said, "the companies threaten people from getting organized."

Illicit trade in antiquities thrives — U.S. stands by

By Steve Greaves

Ancient civilizations are still being plundered today, and their priceless treasures are being pillaged at an ever-increasing rate, according to Karen Bruhns, an SF State anthropology professor.

But now it isn't conquering armies doing the plundering. "It's shady middlemen," supplying a booming antiquities market for public museums, reputable art galleries and private collections of the famous and not-so-famous, said Bruhns.

"Increasingly, middle-class people are buying antiquities as hedges against inflation," she said.

The treasures are torn from sites of ancient cultures such as Italy, Kampuchea and Guatemala — and sometimes from under the sea. The U.S. government, in a sense, encourages their theft because importing them is legal in most cases, Bruhns said, adding that museums here support the traffic by failing to voluntarily adopt ethical acquisition policies.

The National Geographic estimated last March, "U.S. dealers (legally) import as many as 40,000 items a year from Peru alone, many of them literally stripped from archeological sites with bulldozers and backhoes, destroying the history as well as the more delicate artifacts."

Only one U.S. law addresses the importing of antiquities: the Regulation of Importation of Pre-Columbian Monumental or Architectural Sculpture or Murals. As the name implies, smaller objects, from vases and figurines to masks and smaller sculptures, are legal to import, even if stolen from sites of origin.

"Third World countries are having their cultures ripped off in a big way, mostly by Americans," Bruhns said. "The Japanese, Europeans and Saudis are rather active, too."

Bruhns, whom customs officers often call to determine the authenticity of seized art objects, bluntly summed up the state of the antiquities market:

"There are no antiquities on the market that are not stolen. If you deal in antiquities, you're knowingly dealing in stolen property."

She said she has pressed the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco and the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park to adopt "ethical acquisition policies."

"I don't think there is a chance in heaven they'll enact such a policy, unless it's forced on them by law," she said.

When asked about such a policy, Charles Long, the public information officer of the Fine Arts Museums, said, "We abide by the laws."

"Museums have returned objects when it was discovered that they were stolen," he said. "We are very sympathetic."

But the museums readily accept undocumented gifts. Bruhns said the museums look the other way, and they do not aggressively condemn traffic in antiquities. A recent De Young Memorial Museum show of works from Africa, Oceania and the Americas had "a considerable number of fakes among the pieces labeled 'from private collections.'"

"Do you wonder why museums like to avoid embarrassment and don't provide detailed information about such 'private collections' and don't let photographers near such temporary exhibits?"

"What happens when folks at Brickhaven Labs do a trace analysis and say, 'Hey, Mr. X, you have a really nice imitation Mayan vase worth \$25, maybe \$100,' after he's paid \$40,000 for it and preened himself as a patron of the arts, donating it to a museum and getting a fat tax deduction?"

"Don't you think the IRS would be interested?" Bruhns said.

"A lot of buyers are venal and stupid," she said. "I suspect the recognized art dealer. If he's a pro, he knows when he is selling faked or stolen property."

A recognized leader of attempts to get stricter laws passed to reduce the antiquities traffic, Bruhns also pushes for the voluntary adoption by museums and galleries of acquisition policies which include refusals to acquire or to display artifacts unless verifiable documentation proves they were properly removed from digs with the approval of the owning country.

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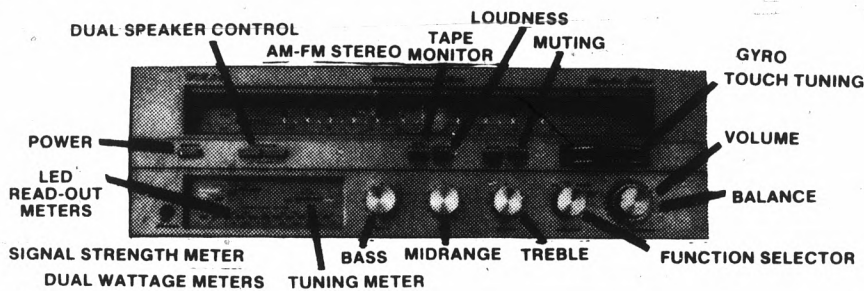
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DPS grievance

Continued from page 1

Most contracts have two options. Either an officer can work eight hours and not be on call during lunch, or work eight and one half hours and be on call during lunch and get paid for that half hour.

"But Schorle, being the person he is, requires the officers to work eight and one half hours, to have lunch in a restricted area and to notify the department of their location. And he doesn't pay them for the half hour," Jones said.

The association also filed a complaint with Schorle alleging violation of statutory requirements of the government code.

Jones claims Schorle's orders violate the Public Safety Officers' Bill of Rights.

In an order (No. 73) to all DPS per-

sonnel, effective Nov. 1, Schorle created a supervisors' counseling file "to establish an impartial and consistent method of recording information pertaining to an employee's behavior and performance."

"The procedure is derogatory," said Jones. "It's not for personnel purposes, and it doesn't allow for an officer to respond to the information placed in those files. It's a preposterous idea. He is the only chief in California to think of that. Maybe that indicates how wrong he is? He's just wasting our time."

Under state government code, all negative reports placed in an employee's file must be shown to the employee and signed by him. The employee also has 30 days to respond in writing to any negative comment.

Under Schorle's order, an employee can review the file only upon request. "Comments placed by supervisors in the counseling file are not subject to rebuttal," the order went on to say.

In a letter dated Nov. 19, Jones wrote to Edwin Waite, interim director of personnel, formally demanding Waite to direct Schorle to rescind his order.

The letter stated: "It is abundantly evident from this document (Departmental Order No. 73) that Chief Schorle has somehow arrived at the conclusion that he can evade the statutory requirements of government code sections 3305 and 3306 by issuing an order in which he concludes that 'a supervisor's counseling file' is not a file used for any personnel purposes by the employer. Our organization submits that such

practice on his part serves no positive purpose and can only lead to increased animosity between management and the employees at your department."

Jones said Waite's response to his letter, which he received yesterday, stated that he was not Schorle's supervisor, just the third level in the grievance procedure representing the president.

Jones expects to meet with university officials on Dec. 14 to try to resolve the complaints and grievances.

Mal Vaughn of the DPS, in response to the association complaints, said, "It's totally inappropriate for me to comment on any complaint filed by the union or an officer."

Chief Schorle was in Long Beach at a meeting in the Chancellor's office. He told Vaughn that he was unavailable to comment on the allegations.

DPS knew of rapes, students left in dark

By Nora Juarbe and Lisa Swenarski

Failure to make public near-campus rapes and a memo to "All Personnel (Including Mushrooms)" from Chief Jon Schorle during the summer have caused low morale and an impression of poor leadership among the SF State Department of Public Safety staff.

Schorle's frequent absence also contributes to the department's gloomy atmosphere, according to two employees and a former dispatcher, who agreed to go on record. The sources claimed many on the staff share their views but are too scared to risk talking to the press. They pointed a finger at Schorle.

Schorle, who is at a meeting at the Chancellor's Office in Long Beach, told Lt. Mal Vaughn that he was unavailable for comment but would meet with Phoenix when he returns.

One current employee said he and others knew about the series of rapes near campus in early spring, though Schorle told reporters in September he did not know about them until late August.

"If Schorle really didn't know about the rapes, how did people like me and others in the department know?" the employee said.

Lt. Ray Symington of the San Francisco Police Department's Sex Crimes Detail said his unit formally informed DPS of the rapes on July 17, four days after the fourth rape.

In early September, Schorle said he would inform Phoenix if anything happened that he felt the students needed to know. Phoenix learned of the rapes Sept. 23, two days after the ninth and last rape, of an SF State student, occurred.

The last victim is planning to file a lawsuit against the state, holding DPS responsible for her rape because the earlier rapes were not publicized.

Schorle's "mushroom memo," which Phoenix obtained, was discovered by Robert Jones, employee relations consultant for the State University Police Association in Sacramento and sent to Norman Lloyd, coordinator of public safety in the chancellor's office, to "let them know what kind of mentality they're dealing with."

Schorle's memo, addressed to "All Personnel (Including Mushrooms)," read: Those of you who conceptualize yourselves as mushrooms do so by your choice; not by my intent or by the actions of anyone in this organization of which I am aware."

Schorle's July 28 memo, supposedly pertaining to "Personnel Activity (Reassignments)," went on to encourage the DPS staff to express their "critical input into organizational happenstance..."

"Mushrooms" refers to employees who are "kept in the dark," according to one staff member.

"Schorle thinks this is some kind of game down there — a toy he's dealing with," Jones told Phoenix.

"The cops are doing a damn good job," said Jamie Cohen, who worked as a DPS dispatcher for one year but quit last month. "You have to understand that there is the department and then there is Schorle."

Cohen and the two present employees agreed that Schorle is rarely in the office, either sick, on vacation or at a meeting.

"It's true the Chief is hardly ever there," said one employee who didn't want to be named. "It's like he's on the outside looking in. He's letting the department slip. It's been held up by the lieutenants and sergeants."

Lt. Vaughn defended Schorle, saying, "As the director of anything, it's a very common thing to have to attend meeting — like today. At no time has he ever lost managerial control."

Meanwhile, Svendsen has stopped recruiting. "I don't think I can approach recruiting the same way I have," he said.

"I'm not pissed off as far as I'm concerned, I'm pissed off as far as the team is concerned. I had a great group of about 25 guys who were dedicated and committed to the program. It's a shame they don't know what they had."

Cheaters

Continued from page 1

had cheated in a joint effort," Swanson said.

But Swanson said he never confronted the students to ask if they did indeed cheat, or inform them they would be receiving an F in the course for doing so.

"It was the end of the semester and they were presumably out of town," he said. "There was no need to tell them."

A September 23 hearing ordered by the CSU Northridge Dean of Students

Edmund Peckham, found the eight students guilty of "cheating" and ordered the suspension.

"We followed completely the student conduct code as enunciated in 1972," Peckham said.

Under Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, students are entitled to bring an advisor and lawyer to their hearings, which the accused students did. SF State also falls under the code.

"I've gone over these records completely. Every sense of due process was used," Peckham said.

But Greene said the students were denied due process in that they were "never confronted with the alleged charges and witnesses."

In addition to suing for damages, Greene has asked a federal court for a temporary restraining order to halt the university from suspending the students and to remove the F from their records.

If the students do not prevail over the university in the lawsuit they will not be permitted to re-enroll at Northridge until January, 1984, and will then be on academic probation.



Yearbook

Continued from page 1

with many of the schools and organizations involved: the contract is signed with ISI which requires a small capital investment for publicity and handling, then a list of prospective buyers is handed to ISI from which the company solicits yearbook orders while no yearbook has been produced or delivered.

Consequently, the schools and organizations, including SF State, have no idea how to contact the students to explain what happened.

Berg said he would divulge the mailing lists if his conditions were met: "We just want to know what the subject of the mailings are. I told Sally (Dalton — SF State Alumni program manager) that providing it's adequate and fair," SF State students will learn what happened to their investment.

Berg said, "It's clearly a situation of a company speculating, thinking it would get a certain sales base but the costs turned out to be greater and it left us in a hole."

SF State has already subpoenaed the mailing list from ISI and they have failed to respond, according to Dalton.

Clement DeAmicis, president of the SF State Alumni Association, said in a letter to the Phoenix: "ISI owes the Alumni Association money for commissions that should have been paid on portraits taken and yearbooks sold. On behalf of SF State students, the Association is suing ISI because of its non-performance of the contract to produce the yearbook. We expect to win our suit."

The letter stated that the contract calls for ISI to pay the Alumni Association \$1,600 plus 50 cents a book within 30 days after delivery.

"Frankly, instead of everyone going on a witchhunt, they should be grateful I'm trying to work the thing through," said Berg, in a veiled threat about filing under Chapter 11, in bankruptcy court.

Steve Schick, publicity director for the Associated Students of UC Davis said, "We had a judgment of \$1,100 passed against ISI in August 1982 but we didn't collect the money." ASUCD spent the money promoting yearbooks in 1981 and 1982. Schick said Davis' lawyers advised them not to press ISI because all the customers might lose their money.

Berg said that he could "easily walk away from it all" and file for bankruptcy. He discussed filing for bankruptcy with Bradley Takahashi, an attorney who also lost money from the Georgetown yearbook last year.

Gale Wright, editor of the SF Police Officer Association's "The Policeman" publication said, "We didn't want the problem of a yearbook hanging over our heads. We let them know we weren't going to let it die. We kept hammering away at it the whole time." Their yearbook finally arrived from the publisher in Kansas roughly six months late.

"The facts are irrefutable," wrote DeAmicis, "the yearbook should have been produced two years ago and students still have not received a yearbook or a refund."

Polo

Continued from page 1.

men's swimming) is about 90 percent.

It's absurd as far as I'm concerned. "We would have had about 30 guys on the men's swim team, but now we'll have only about 10 because the guys

Jobs

Continued from page 1.

Bradley. "There are jobs out there but this year's graduates might have to create them themselves."

"A graduate might not be able to find a job in New York, Michigan or San Francisco, but may in places that are still growing like San Diego or San Jose," said Bradley.

He suggests students read through government documents about population shifts and changes in the average age, research a company — look at its needs — create a job and pitch it to the company.

"Of course, it's tougher now to find a job in all fields," Casella said. "Companies still come to recruit many students but not as in previous years. Companies still know we're here but we have to work harder and send out publicity brochures."

"In general, if students wait the extra semester and leave school in June, it will be easier to get a job," said Casella. "Companies which cancelled during the fall recruiting said they hope to be back in the spring."

"We look better than ever," said Casella, speaking of December's graduating class. "But our students have to be looked at, and to be looked at by prospective employers students need to have done internships, volunteer work or special projects to get their faces known within the community."

In addition, a graduate must have the ability to communicate through writing or speech, and the ability to make decisions and solve problems. According to Casella this is increasingly important to employers of all kinds.

"A liberal arts program stresses these elements more than a business program, therefore if a liberal arts graduate makes it into a business they will rise higher and faster," said Casella. "But most companies will hire a technical person first and train him in these leadership skills through workshops."

don't want to play here anymore. The continuity of the men's program is gone."

One burning question lingers: why would the Athletic Department want to alter the structure of a program that apparently was just beginning to achieve success?

"Part of the problem is that water polo isn't a conference sport," Perry

said. "Only one other conference school (UC Davis) has a team, and there would have been no conference championships."

According to Tucker DiEdwardo, assistant director of championships for the NCAA and staff liaison for water polo, at least seven percent of all institutions that are members of the NCAA must sponsor a certain varsity sport in

order for championships to be held. Under the seven percent rule, 54 schools must carry water polo.

"There are 49 institutions nationwide right now that carry water polo as a varsity sport," DiEdwardo said. "Anytime a sport falls below the sponsorship level for two years, then the seven percent rule takes effect and championships are abolished."

Meanwhile, Svendsen has stopped recruiting. "I don't think I can approach recruiting the same way I have," he said.

"I'm not pissed off as far as I'm concerned, I'm pissed off as far as the team is concerned. I had a great group of about 25 guys who were dedicated and committed to the program. It's a shame they don't know what they had."

Casella and the career center advisors agree that to settle some anxiety in a graduate's mind, he or she must do what is called personal recruiting and information interviewing.

This involves studying a possible employer, going over past information about procedures, statistics and job needs, and interviewing a senior member about the company.

"Many members in our Alumni Association, who are employed by places of interest to our graduation candidates have pledged to give information to these students," said Casella. "This makes the student feel better about approaching a firm."

Casella said a lot of graduates turn down high salary jobs because they are not the specific job the student had studied for.

About the only departments in which students have absolutely no anxiety about graduation and finding a job is Aerospace ROTC.

After going through a two year program put together by the U.S. Air Force, the graduate is guaranteed a job in the field he has studied for (from English to engineering) and a \$20,000 starting salary.

"They are guaranteed benefits and vacations, therefore they relax and concentrate completely on schoolwork,"

said department chairman Colonel Tom Mitchell.

Like the ROTC cadets, NEXA majors have little anxiety toward graduation — because most of them don't graduate.

"We haven't had a NEXA graduate here in two-and-a-half years," said coordinating advisor for the program and English professor Niel Snortum.

Snortum said most NEXA majors will create their own occupation after graduation, like one major who is taking art and science to be a scientific illustrator after graduation.

Another science, math and humanities major is going to use the program as a basis for secondary education when he returns to the People's Republic of China to be a high school principal.

"Most NEXA majors just want a broader education or aren't sure what they want to major in," said Snortum.

But in the broadcasting department anxiety appears before the student is even close to graduation, because there is no direct relationship between degree and employment, said coordinator of undergraduate studies for the department, Quinn Millar.

But public relations firms, radio stations, television stations and large com-

panies are still hiring SF State graduates, Millar said.

"For the first ten years of his or her career a graduate from this department must start in a small market, making his own opportunities before going into a major market," said Millar. After internships, freelancing or working in the industry part time, the anxiety dissipates, he said.

"Television opportunities for December's graduates are 50 percent greater than when I graduated," said Millar. "Business, airlines, banks, everyone uses video now."

But Millar agreed with Casella, explaining that a student must be flexible and "able to move to Alaska to work in radio."

"Companies this year and every year are looking for the new trick, the new approach, the new concept — those are like gasoline, nothing will roll without

them," said Millar.

Unlike broadcasting students, Film majors are not as itchy to get out of school and into the creative job market, according to instructor Ron Levaco.

"Screenwriter Abe Polonsky once said, if a screenwriter does or doesn't get a degree, they can join the unemployed lines at the film union regardless," said Levaco.

He said SF State film students stay in school longer to produce more work.

English graduates, according to retired department chairman Graham Wilson, are more prepared for entry level jobs than other majors.

"The practice of thinking and writing lets students answer questions and answer phones accurately. Law offices and business offices would much rather have an English major," said Wilson, adding that graduate schools also want English majors.

About the only thing that isn't in it is the theme music!

BY MARC SCOTT ZICREE

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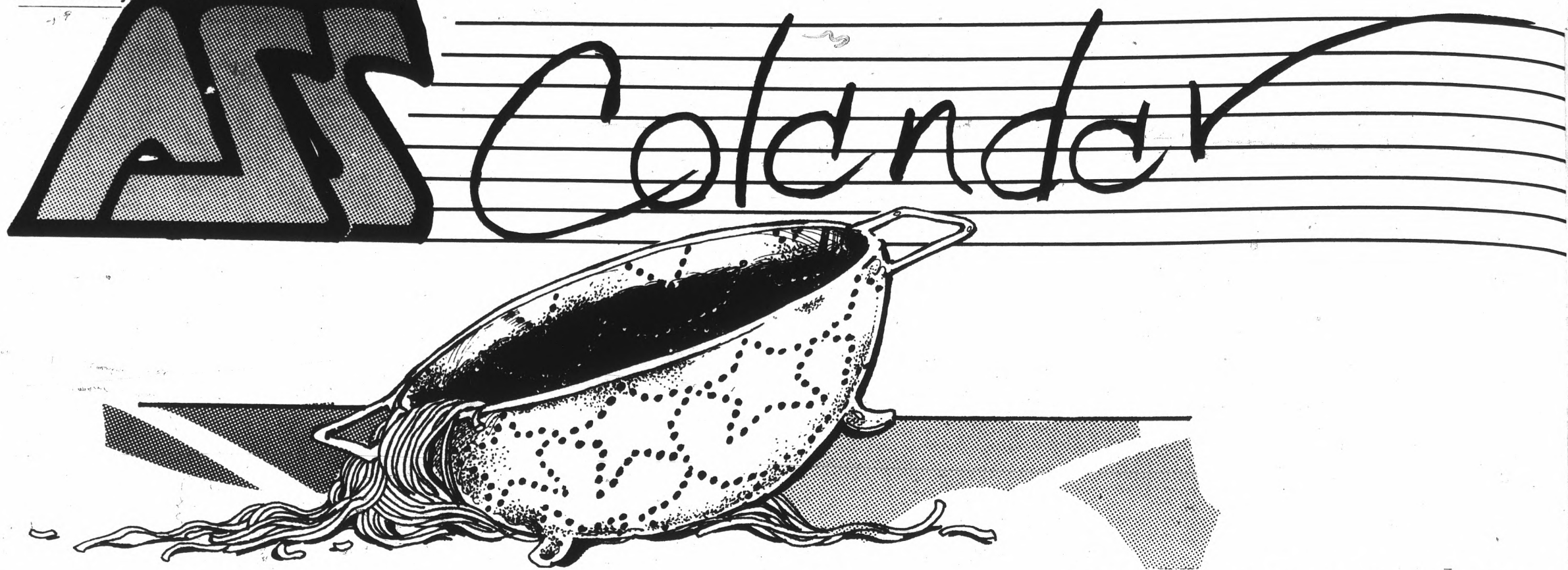
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Holiday Shopping List

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| Swiss Army Knives | Polypropylene |
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| Compasses | Books |
| Alpaca Gloves | XC Gaiters |
| Wool Socks | Slipper Sox |
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| XC Ski Package | Salomon XC Boots |
| Down Parks | Tundra Icelandic Sweaters |
| Goretex Rainwear | Down Comforter |
| Vuarnet Sunglasses | Spindrift Ski Parka |
| Fleece Jacket | Soft Luggage |
| Therma Rest | Camera Pack |



The Last 10,000 Hours

THE BIG GUY TELLS HIS STORY

By Danny Buoy

Paul F. Romberg, outgoing President of SF State, granted the Colander an interview this week. He was paid \$3,000 in ASS funds. It may have been the money or possibly his impending retirement, but the normally reticent big guy was unusually gabby.

His trusted aide Donsoble sat on his shoulder with a ping pong paddle he used to whomp the president alongside the head whenever the chief wandered off the track. The large, gray-haired man turned from his fifth-floor window with its expansive view of the campus and the Student Union.

"Isn't that just the ugliest building on God's earth?" he beamed. "Gosh, I just love it."

He was reminded that some have speculated that the building was designed to make it impossible for large groups of students bent on immediate social change to congregate.

"Oh, that's true of course. But then

how else were we going to finance the thing? It would have been easier to get Larry (Provost Lawrence Ianni) to straighten his shoulders than get money from the trustees for a new building here — especially after that strike business."

Romberg was told, reluctantly, that others less kind have said the building should serve as a monument to his administration because it heads off in two directions at once and has lots of empty space.

"Oh, I like that," he replied magnanimously. "Next time I'm out on the sailboat with Hank and Jon I'll have to tell them that one."

Romberg returned to the window and gazed toward the bizarre structure. "You know what I've often wondered though," he said, "the question that's never really been asked? If they filled that thing with water all the way to the top of the pyramids, wouldn't it be weird to swim around inside it?"

Whomp!

"Thank you, Donsoble," he said.

Romberg was asked what he con-

sidered the hallmark of his administration. "My primary job has always been to make sure the state Legislature understands that students at SF State pay fees, not tuition. Holding the line against tuition is the job I'm most proud of."

But, he was told, a recent report from the Lost Secondary Education Committee said that the concept of tuition had become so nebulous over the past several years that, depending on how one defined the term, California State University students may already be paying tuition.

"Say What? Donsoble can this be true?" he bellowed, swinging furiously about and sending the little fellow careening down the 20-foot executive conference table.

"We didn't want to burden your final golden days," Donsoble said from the floor on the far side of the room.

It appeared to this reporter that something inside the big man snapped at this moment. He walked stiffly toward the tiny man who was now cowering in

the corner. He scooped him up and in a single horrible moment threw him screaming from the fifth floor window. (See story, page 51, section C)

Then he fell, broken and exhausted into one of the enormous leather chairs surrounding the table. "What a bummer," he sighed.

"But we were talking about hallmarks," he continued, suddenly brightening up. "Well, I got them to quit using reclaimed water in the drinking fountains."

Footsteps were heard in the hall. The door flew open and Chiefschorle, on leave from the boat, burst in with a brace of SF State's finest.

"Who threw the dybbuk from the window?" he demanded.

The president of SF State rose nobly to meet his fate. "Hey, no sweat fellas," he said. Turning around he addressed this reporter. "Don't worry about me. I'm all set. I've been asked to be the next host for Solid Gold. Now if we can just get Grace Jones," he murmured as he was led away.

Pot still boiling after 3 weeks: is it soup yet?

By Ida March

Dateline, insert — In a surprise, calculated move Phyllis Schlafly and Deirdre English exchanged favorite recipes before a capacity crowd at the SF State gym two short weeks ago.

"It came as a total surprise to me," said Julia's Child, a Marine Language major.

The two ardent microphone wielders held their list of ingredients to a minimum, due to special time limitations imposed by Channel 5's 11 p.m. deadline.

"Parsley, sage, rosemary and thyme," said English, a noted natural foods writer, to a cheering section of mostly gendered people.

Schlafly countered back: "What about Southern fried-chicken?" That sent an entire section of displaced hamp-

sters rolling in the aisles. They were taken aback when moderator Konnilyn Feig threatened to give her recipe for solar chocolate chip cookies.

Afterwards, one balding journalism instructor remarked: "English took the stage on the wrong foot — she had to limp the rest of the way through."

Schlafly agreed: "She nearly aborted the mission."

But English was not to be denied: "There were far too many chefs in front of the stage and I, for one, was not about to make soup out of a molehill."

It rained outside, but inside — only the spectators wore umbrellas. It was hot inside, but outside — only the unfortunate spectators donned jackets. All in all, the ASS made out like bandits. Next week: Margaret Thatcher takes the court against the little girl in the Burger King commercials. It's unbelievable.

The show goes on and on and on and

Colander

THINGS TO FORGET THIS WEEK

CAMPY THINGS THIS WEEK

ELIZA DOOLITTLE addresses the Ellen Jamesian Society. Eliza wraps up a whirlwind supper club tour across 16 countries. Barbarous Coats, Student Union, Monday at 1645 hours.

REMEMBER THE SUPER BOWL? What about those **NINERS? KFUS**, the inactive infrequent one, SF State's radio station plays the entire album of last year's big game all next week. David Haerle, Gator Sports Guy, swears "it's gnarly."

REMEMBER PAUL ROMBERG? The lame duck president of the People's Republic of San Francisco State

addresses a random student in his office after school on Friday. Interested students or graduates should contact Fanny Fizez at Amnesty International, 867-5309.

SEE MONDO VIDEO at noon every day in the Barbarous Coats, Student Union, 1200 hours.

WILKES BASHFORD AND MATT DILLON DEBATE "Men: T-Shirts or Labels?" in Kezar Stadium under the lights at 2130 hours next Tuesday. Tickets are available through all Trout outlets, \$4 with or without a signature card.

SAM HAYAKAWA'S SKETCH-BOOK from the '60s on display all this week in the campus art gallery,

basement, Student Union.

KACEY KACEM HOSTS THE ASS COLENDER DANCE

MARATHON tomorrow night, starting at 1198, women's gym. Interested hoofers must wear healed shoes, bring a flashlight, \$2, mace, a letterman's jacket or miniskirt and a dance card.

DISPLACED BOAT PEOPLE meet today at the **ECK HOUSE** across no man's land at the opposite corner of 19th and Holloway. Imperial Rolls and evaporated milk will be provided.

THE VIC ROWEN FOR PRESIDENT club meeting has been rescheduled.

I WAS JUST THINKING...

Let's take a look at next year's fishwrap of a budget. Introverted President Paul Romberg, on his way out, lobbied all year with the California Legislature for this model of depravity. He called the budget "a harrowing, irrational kind of thing, like the one it took to build the beige blockhouse."

There is, on the other hand, something stirring to be found in the monetary monstrosity. **The Colander** has learned that at long last an SF State marching band will come into existence. A mere \$6.2 million has been set aside to equip the entire music department, 742 strong, in candy-apple purple and gold uniforms. Some

may ask why. But what the hell, **The Colander** can't wait for next year's homecoming game.

Naturally, every man/woman jack/jill will be taught basic tackling techniques under the watchful eye of Coach (Vic for Prez) Rowen.

The budget experts have presciently granted the ASS a slight increase in funds to keep up with the expected rise in school spirit and hijinks: \$453,000 in added security, \$12,480 for cheerleaders uniforms and \$928 for a real "Gator."

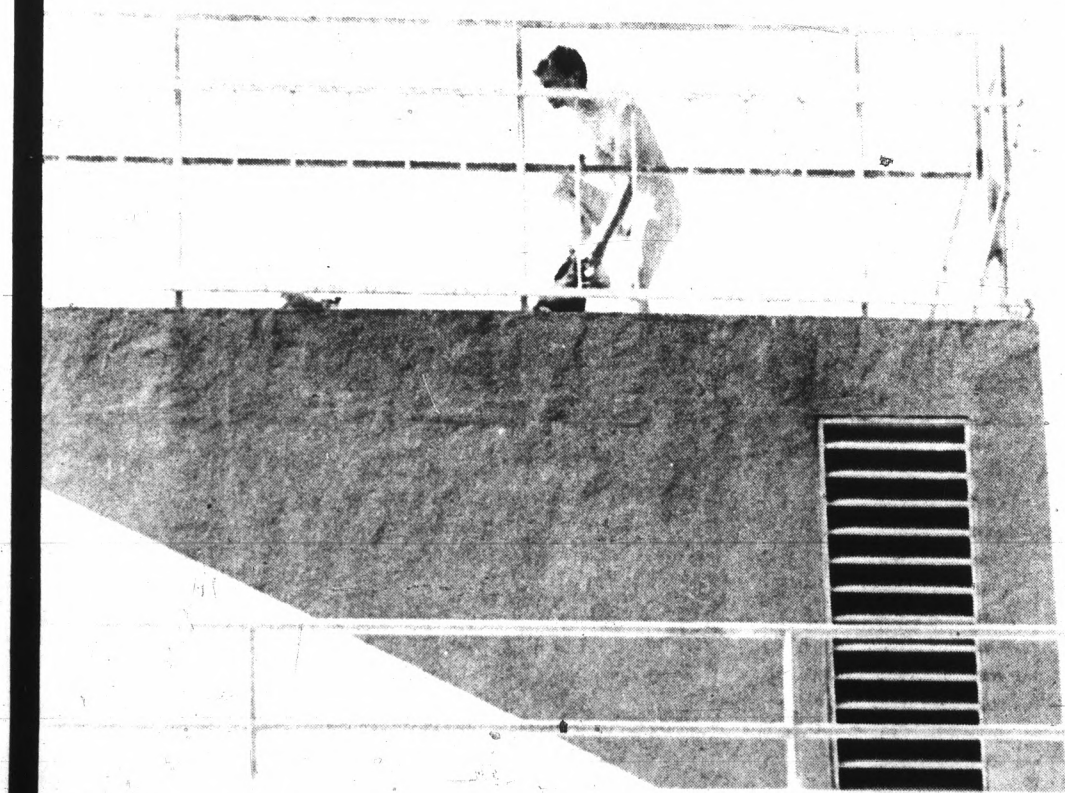
Et al, the school expects to receive \$9.2 billion over the next nine months. The DPS budget is expected to eat up half that for its new weapon's allocation. Do

you know what's happened to the price of nightsticks? DPS' new advanced telecommunications center, installed the other day by Ma Bell, could run up a \$40 flagpole — which may send students scrambling just to make (don't call it) tuition costs next semester.

Students, of course, can expect to lose all services, while gaining slightly in additional costs such as the proposed special tax on textbooks.

Outgoing ASS Kaiser, the introverted Adhoc Dillpickle, has remained silent on the subject. And why, **The Colander** asks? What does he know that we don't? He joined the new band, that's what.

You could put your ad in this blank space.
Except if you're a student, you're already paying for it.



The Rob Stephenson Show goes into a daily run starting yesterday. Sponsored by ASS Perforated Arts, Rob will do his act at 12 and 2 p.m. daily, from atop the Student Union Pyramid. Admission is by the hogor system. If you don't pay the \$2 fee, don't look.

Centerfold

A live time in the old town....

A jive time in the old town....

By Jim Beaver

December 1982 in San Francisco. A mean, wet chill seeps in off the bay. Viewed from the Embarcadero, the city crowds the nighttime sky and tumbles down toward the water.

But down at the Pier 23 Cafe, it could be 1942. Paint falls from the lowslung waterfront bar in strips and pale yellow light spills from the windows onto the blacktop sidewalk.

It's the music filtering out of the cafe that really throws a person back. A bluesy swing number with some Dixie clarinet weaving in and out. And then a singer — could that be Louis Armstrong?

Jack "Jive" Schaefer doesn't mind the comparison a bit. He calls Armstrong the single greatest influence on his career. "I saw him when I was 21 and he was 29," said Schaefer. "That cat, man, I'd never heard anything like that."

Schaefer is 74 now and he's been through more one-night gigs and musical styles than he cares to remember since that day 53 years ago.

He modeled his trumpet playing after Armstrong and the voice just seemed to follow.

In 1939 Schaefer joined the Harry James Band and played with him during the heyday of the Big Band era.

"Then around 1946 I had a bebop band," he said. "But that was a failure. I think it was just too soon."

"I was even in a rock and roll band during the '60s," Schaefer shrugs off the memory. "Now I'm back at the music I started with."

By 1972, the road had worn thin. "Living out of a suitcase, dealing with agents and managers. There's a lot of stress," Schaefer grabbed the chance to settle into the ancient waterfront bar.

"I'm not setting the world on fire," he said. "But for ten years I've been pulling people in."

Schaefer doesn't have the name recognition of that other waterfront denizen, Turk Murphy, but he has indeed been packing the ramshackle little room since the day he walked in.

The inside of Pier 23 feels like the galley of an old tugboat. It no longer opens at 6 a.m. to serve breakfast and beer to the longshoremen, but the kitchen is still there in back of the bandstand.

The copper-topped bar looks out on the slip and across the bay to Oakland. The bandstand looks like an old den. An amp sits on a milk crate. The walls are painted

Above: Grinning his "FDR smile," Jack Schaefer leads his Rhythm Rascals through a set of riproaring swing classics. Right: Melody Anne's cloud-white Caprice waits outside the chip-ped barfront at Pier 23.

Photos by Michael Jacobs

with smoke and tiny cocktail tables crowd the stage.

Schaefer perches on a chrome and pink-naugahyde bar stool on the stage, looking out through coke-bottle glasses and grinning "my FDR smile."

The crowd ranges from college kids to middle-aged businessmen and on to swingers older than Schaefer.

A woman in the crowd shouts out a lewd suggestion. "Whoa!" Schaefer hollers. "Take your shoes off, Bessie, and let's get messy."

"Jive," Schaefer and his Rhythm Rascals consist of Schaefer on trumpet and vocals, a drummer, trombone player, piano player, stand-up bass player, clarinet player and another singer by the name of Melody Anne. Any of them is liable to tear off into some wildcat solo.

"I saw Louis Armstrong when I was 21 and he was 29. That cat, man, I'd never heard anything like that."

"I've been about three years with this band," he said. "We play rhythm and blues, progressive, modern swing. I like to have fun with jazz, embellish it, bring it up to date."

"I do a lot of original duos with Melody," said Schaefer. "I take old songs and change the verses around and do kind of parodies of it to step it up. Then give it a harder beat. That way it's easier to convert young people. I call it my bacon and egg music."

Schaefer is pleased and unsurprised by the current renaissance of bebop. Bebop is the modern jazz genre created by musicians like Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie in the late '30s.

"Music travels in cycles," he said. "Bebop came in during the '40s. When rock and roll came along, bebop disappeared. But now it's back. There's more jazz happening now than ever. It's taken time for people to realize the artistic qualities of jazz."

Schaefer is glad to be back making the music he enjoys most. "It gets a little tedious keeping up with every style. As



soon as you got one thing, it changes. But Louis Armstrong will be just as great 500 years from now.

"Besides," he said, "I'm an old guy and people want to see me doing my old thing."

Schaefer leads the band into a song he wrote in 1935. "Don't Buy Shoes for Women or They'll Walk Right Out On You."

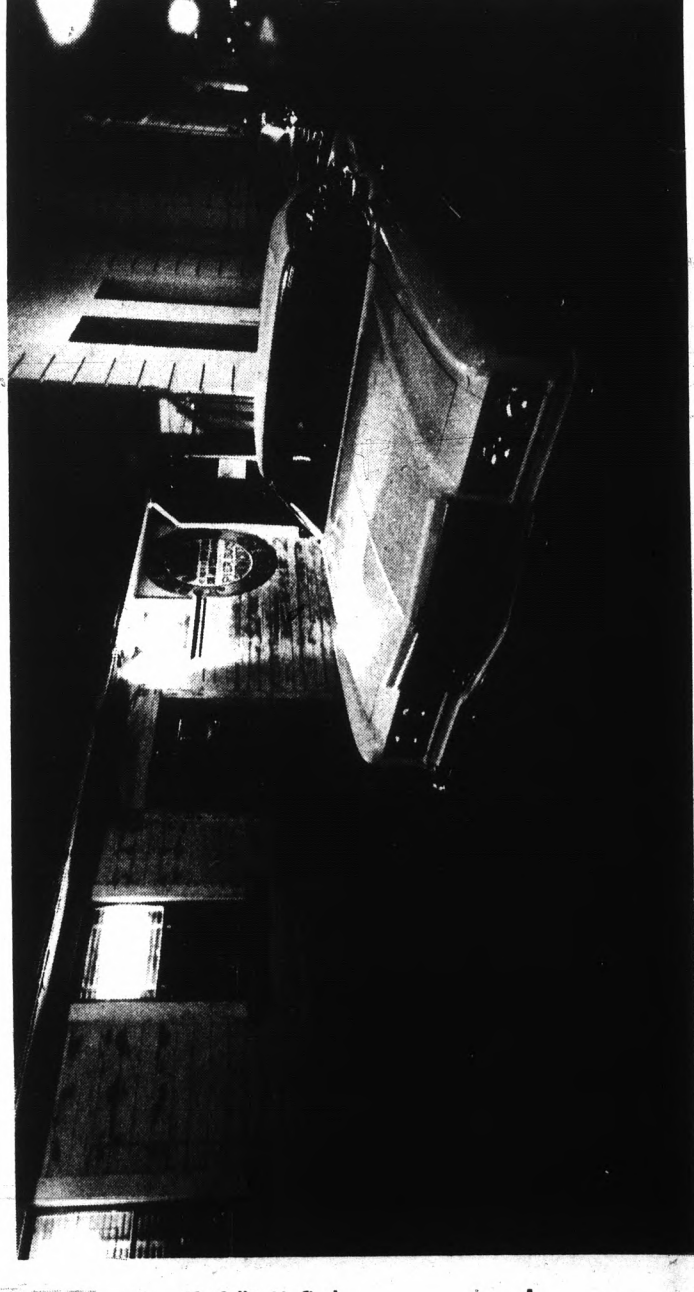
Then Melody sets out on a version of "My Handyman" that threatens to ignite the smoke-filled room. With her dark eyes, long hair, black skirt slit halfway to the cel-

ing and a voice smoother than the top of Schaefer's head, she makes a startling partner.

When she sings, Schaefer steps back and gazes at his 29-year-old daughter. He becomes a very young, very happy man.

This is the most underpaid job in the world," said Schaefer. "Like every business, you've got your poor working man and your rich stars. But you've got to do what you enjoy most. People who work for money alone are in trouble."

"I dig what I do."



Centerfold

Jazz revival eyes the past

Jazz, like Scotch whiskey or escargot, has always had a limited appeal. But in the '60s, jazz fans became an endangered species.

Recently there has been much talk of a "jazz revival." Some observers, however, question whether it's so much a renaissance as a retrospective.

Philip Elwood, San Francisco Examiner's jazz critic stopped short of proclaiming a jazz revival, but he sees signs of new life.

Elwood has done a weekly jazz show on radio station KPFA for the past 30 years. When he started the show in 1952, there was much interest and vitality in the jazz scene. Then, in the mid-sixties, interest waned.

Elwood attributed this decline of interest to rock's tremendous popularity and the fact that many jazz musicians, heavily influenced by tenor saxophonist John Coltrane, were playing less structured and more esoteric music.

"If you were interested in modern or more avant-garde jazz sounds in the '60s, you had to chase after people who were imitating Coltrane, and getting further and further out, and less and less interesting," Elwood said.

As a result, said Elwood, many potential jazz fans as well as young instrumentalists were alienated by the music.

Elwood said this trend continued until the early '70s, when the electric "fusion jazz" of Miles Davis and Herbie Hancock attracted a younger generation whose "ears had become accustomed to electric music."

Fusion jazz has pretty much played itself out now, Elwood said, and some of those fans have since developed a taste for more conventional jazz.

"People like Max Roach and Art Blakey, musicians in the mainstream of jazz development, are attracting more black and white kids who really like the music, and don't see it as just an historical artifact," said Elwood.

Elwood thinks the same influence has taken root among many of today's young jazz musicians.

"Take alto saxophonist Richie Cole for instance," he said. "Richie is exciting and a good showman, but what he and a lot of these guys are really putting out is a mid-fifties mainstream sound."

Despite the current retrospective trend, Elwood said there are "exciting and imaginative things indicated right now." He suggested trumpet player Wynton Marsalis and tenor saxophonist Odean Pope as two examples of promising young jazz musicians.

Marsalis, Elwood said, "is very sure of himself and gets a good feeling by using



"Musicians in the mainstream of jazz development are attracting more kids who really like the music."

the pouch of tobacco on the floor of his Berkeley home. "Things are very conservative. The musicians that are really popular are the ones that are emulating someone else — like Richie Cole and, to a certain extent, Wynton Marsalis. It's almost like nostalgia music."

Schneider blames this state of affairs on a lack of direction among musicians and the demands of the "commercial world" to keep music accessible to an audience.

"Alter Coltrane, what could you do?" he asked rhetorically. "You could go on (in a less structured direction) but that was real scary, so a lot of people just kept playing the same thing, only louder" — a dynamic he said he's grown to hate.

Schneider said he prefers to play dance music with a jazz or Latin melody line rather than the "same old bebop or commercial music."

He doesn't see anything new in jazz, Schneider said, but he finds the "hypnotic repetitive quality" of some new-wave rock bands fairly interesting.

Drawn to the Bay Area from New York in 1978 by the milder winters and less competitive atmosphere, Schneider said it's hard to make a living here as a musician, but that it's not much better in New York.

"There's probably more work in New York," he said. "But there are also a lot more musicians and it's very cliquey."

He said he never had any trouble going

out on the road from New York, but that he very rarely got any work in the city. In the Bay Area, he said he gets more work in loud volume and social scene — but he's lucky to make \$150 a week.

Even with his low income, Schneider divides his time between commercial engagements and more creative but less profitable endeavors.

He just recently completed work on an album with percussionist George Marsh and bassist Mel Graves, two decidedly non-commercial musicians.

The album, tentatively titled "Gorilla Love," was produced by Marsh and incorporates jazz, classical and African in-

struments.

See page 2.

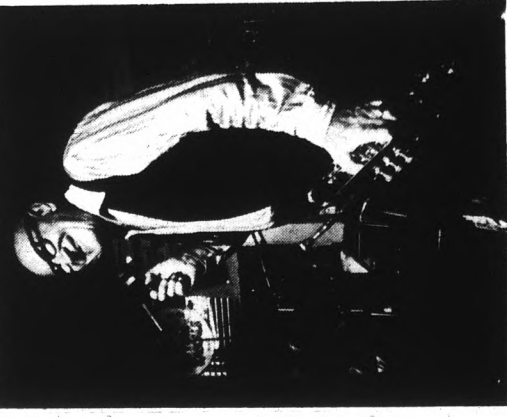
Above: Phil Elwood fiddles at the piano among his 40,000 albums. The San Francisco Examiner music critic sees signs of new life for jazz.

Text by Don Watts

Photos by Michael Jacobs

Blues by the bay

A step back in time, the Pier 23 Cafe is the home of Jack "Jive" Schaefer — 74 years old and still bebopping. See page 4.



Masterful drummer

Kwaku Dadey, an African master drummer, talks about jazz's heritage, the significance of drums in African culture and the politics of master drummers. See page 3.

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By Michael T

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Jazz revival

Continued from page 1.

fluences in an improvisational context.

Schneider, who has a two-year-old daughter, said he sometimes worries about his lack of financial security, but that he's optimistic the situation will improve in the long run.

George Marsh, on the other hand, says he doesn't worry about financial security at all.

"The amount of security I have as a musician is no more than the amount of security there is on this damned planet," Marsh said as he sipped a cup of herb tea in his tiny Bernal Heights apartment. "To me, worrying about money pales by comparison when you think about The Bomb."

Marsh, 41, is known as a "drummer's drummer" for his proficiency at polyrhythms and odd-time signatures. A professional musician since high school, he's worked with such rock and jazz heavies as Chuck Berry, Mose Allison and most recently John Abercrombie.

Explaining that jazz has taken root in many different cultures, Marsh thinks the term "jazz" has outlived its usefulness.

"It's too narrow to call the music jazz," he said as he tapped a drumstick on one of



an upcoming Disney film entitled "Never Cry Wolf."

Marsh, who has one child already and a second on the way, said he can always use extra money, but he draws the line at recording jingles.

"I have doing jingles," he said passionately. "I used to do them, but not anymore. It's prostitution, is what it is. Sometimes you have to be a whore to make a living. But you might as well call it what it is."

Seldom idle, he recently released his own album, "Marshland," and he's currently

"There's a Reaganism in music today. The musicians that are really popular are the ones that are emulating someone else."

his cymbals. "I think today it's turning into 'world music.'"

Marsh said to survive as a musician "you have to get your business trip together."

"How do I do it? I teach. I perform. I write a column for Modern Drummer Magazine, and I record," he said. "It's enough to keep me at a low poverty level."

A respected drum instructor who charges \$30 an hour for private lessons, he occasionally picks up work on movie soundtracks like Coppola's "Black Stallion" and

putting the finishing touches on "Gorilla Love," the joint venture with Graves and Schneider.

But Marsh said he tries to avoid working in nightclubs whenever possible.

"You can't make \$65 once or twice a week and expect to live on it," he said.

"Besides, that formulated music is boring to me," said Marsh. "The same old crap over and over again that I got tired of in 1955. It doesn't have to be that way, but most of the steady jobs are. They call it jazz. I don't. I call it dead."



Left: Larry Schneider, his wife Jarl and their daughter Ali sit in the window of their Berkeley home. Above: Deep in the darkness of Beljone's, Schneider emerges with his saxophone. Top: The band plays on. Top right: George Marsh plays on a thumb piano.

Photos by Michael Jacobs

African drums speak in tongues

By Don Watts

To African Master Drummer Kwaku Dadey, music is a universal language and jazz but an American dialect.

A native of Ghana, West Africa, the 36-year-old Dadey apprenticed himself for 16 years to 20 different African master drummers, before coming to the United States in 1968 to work as a guest artist and music instructor for the city of Oakland, Ca.

Since that time he's performed with such American jazz greats as Dizzy Gillespie, Louis Bellson, Buddy Rich and John Handy. He currently teaches a course on West African percussion through the SF State Extension.

"A master drummer is a musician," a

"The drums communicate. It's the core of society. The language of the Africans is conveyed on the drums."

philosopher, story teller, folklorist, conductor — many different things in the African social structure," Dadey said in a rich baritone voice. "It's like you are a troubadour, you tell your story here and you pick one up, and you go somewhere else and you exchange it."

Dadey said a sophisticated drum language has existed since antiquity in African culture.

"Africans view the drums as a mediator," he said. "The drums com-

municate. It's the core of society. The language of the Africans is conveyed on the drums."

And Dadey hears echoes of that language in Afro-American music.

"Jazz, as I look at it, is an American idiom of speech," he said. "The same thing with Brazil and the samba, or Afro-Cuban music. Each country has its own music, but the heritage is African."

Dadey began studying the drums at the age of six. He practiced close to eight hours a day for 16 years to become a master drummer, an honor confirmed in Ghana by an ancient order called "the FON."

But Dadey thinks many of Africa's cultural traditions are in danger of being lost through modernization. Although some attempts have been made to preserve them, Dadey doesn't think anywhere near enough has been done.

"I'd like to see the government take people like my step-father, who is 80 years old and the master drummer in the king's house, and have these people just speak, and record it. Preserve it, not just for Africa but for the whole world."

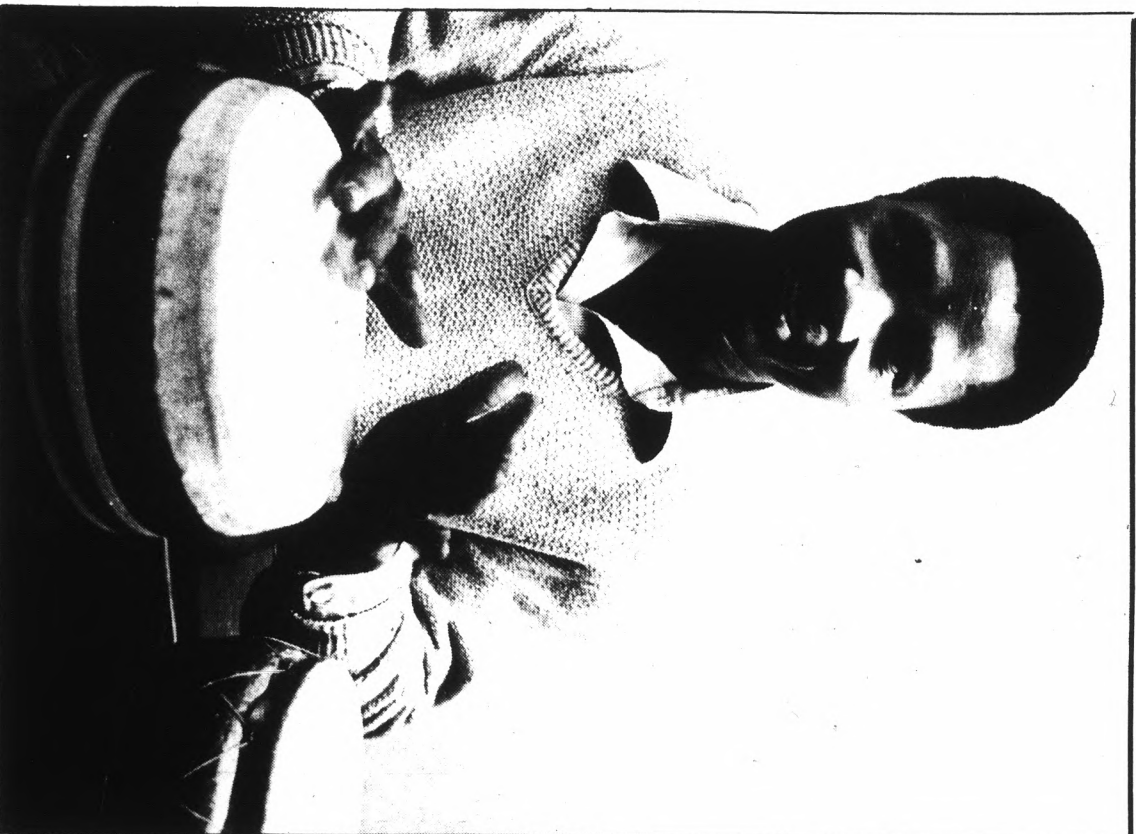
The government, however, has tried to preserve the traditions of master drummers in national cultural institutions like the Ballet Africa.

But the drummers, traditionally nomads with a cultural role similar to priests, are still a powerful force in the society, and not at all sure they want to collect their paychecks from the government.

"The traditional drummers are very angry," he said. "They complain about the confinement. Their idea is open space, you know, they like to move around. They play the music and they don't want to take sides in politics."

Dadey plans to return to Africa in the summer for a visit, but in the meantime he'll continue to teach at SF State, give private lessons and perform occasionally.

Dadey, who performs with 14 drums on stage, will appear at the San Francisco Carnival April 10.



Kwaku Dadey beats out a rhythm.

Arts

The Memes a scream at the Chi Chi Club

Social satire comes home for a lite Christmas

By Michael Traynor

After entering the Chi Chi Club on Broadway the patrons are accosted by a short, cigar-carrying Hollywood publicity man.

"Hi, I'm Bernie, baby," he says from behind the Foster Grants.

"Great to see you, hey just step right over here and we'll get you a seat."

A guy whose name has to be Juan or

Carlos or Juan Carlos pushes his way to the front of the line. "Hey man, like you gotta stand here to get a seat? he says as he walks into the seating area. He plops down next to a blonde with the hair style Farrah Fawcett made famous. She tries to ignore him.

The Chi Chi Club is home for the Screaming Memes, (pronounced meez) for the holidays.

The comedy ensemble's show mixes music, improvisation, audience participation and scripted material.

Bernie is really Jackson, just Jackson, and Juan Carlos is actually Mark Taylor. The other Memes, Paddy Morrissey and Barbara Scott, are also wandering about the audience.

"People don't always know we're joking," said Taylor during a recent visit to SF State. "I've had women leave — they just walk out. Barb once was playing a bag lady and the security at the gig made her leave. They didn't believe she was in the show."

The Memes specialize in social satire. "That can range anywhere from the sex

life between two people to a corporate move," Taylor said.

The Memes' show is a fast paced series of skits and situations.

"The quick shot stuff is, our specialty," Taylor said. "You can make your point and get out of there without belaboring things."

Making a point is important to the Memes.

"You need a little bit of wacky inspiration, then layer it with substance. Our content is different. We like to say something," Taylor said. "Our views are humanistic."

On stage, the troupe's concern with the issues seems far away. Musical acts such as Buddy Hollycaust and Tamy Hairnet deal with nuclear waste and women's issues without lecturing.

Taylor said the worst thing that can happen to the Memes is a "dinky audience."

"A hipper, more aware crowd is better for us. Our problem is with mindless crowds," he said.

The Memes moved to San Francisco from Santa Cruz 2 years ago. All the members work full time for the troupe. Scott joined full time in March.

Most of their exposure has been in the Bay Area. Last spring they played SF State. They recently returned from a six week tour of the country and are negotiating with Home Box Office (HBO) for a mini-series.

"I'm suspicious of Los Angeles," Taylor said. "But I'm hopeful."

Taylor feels even if the HBO project passes the Memes up, things are good for the group.

"We are some of the few performers who can even make a living in this city. It's because we make it a full time job. Daytime, it's business, at nighttime it's performing. Actually, we hate straight jobs."

If the deal does come off, the show's concept calls for a combination of studio, live audience and location material. The group's improvisational talents would have to wait off-camera.

"Improv on TV has for the most part been a failure. The further you are from the improv, the less it works," he said.

Taylor said the improvisational material provides the greatest gamble in the Meme stage show. The group asks the audience for situations, identities and items to work from.

"With improv we can get just plain silly," he said. But when performing, "You almost have to have telepathic powers with improv," Taylor added.

The group develops scripted material, some from improvisation, some from audience participation and some from a comic idea.

"Usually we have a few things we think should be addressed. It's very hard to get comedy from the statement origin, it just comes off heavy handed and not funny," Taylor said. "Often times, some gem of a comic idea will happen and we'll say 'how can we use this, how can this funny vehicle hold the stuff we want it to?'"

The current show "Lite Christmas" succeeds in its comic attempt. Most of the scripted material is short skits such as TV commercial parodies. The wittiest pieces are the musical numbers. "Nerds' Revenge," with scientists of today avenging abuses incurred during their high school days, the "Four Top Executives," singing the soulful "Profits" and the self spoofing "Trendy all work well as comedy with a melody."

The improvisational material provides the best laughs, the Memes set up a situation and then allow the audience to provide the inspiration. The group



The Screaming Memes are Barbara Scott, Jackson, Paddy Morrissey and Mark Taylor. Their current production "Lite Christmas" is at the Chi Chi Club through Dec. 18.

becomes audience-suggested characters in a soap opera, then French poets with unlikely places and things to weave into a poem, and in a revised version of Hamlet, the Shakespearean character mourns the death of his dog.

"Lite Christmas" is playing Friday and Saturday nights through Dec. 18, and then seven more shows through Jan. 1, including a New Year's Eve show with San Francisco Stand-up Comedy Competition winner Jim Samuels.

Kihn confesses - He's a happy man

By Teresa L. Trego

Greg Kihn fidgeted in his chair, dropped the cigarette he was smoking on the floor and crushed it out with his unnaturally-clean white sneakers.

"So, what do you want to know?" he asked Joel Selvin's Music 512 class Tuesday. "I'm here to answer probing questions and make salient points. So what do you want to be when you grow up?"

Kihn was visiting Selvin's class on the heels of his sold-out acoustic shows last Saturday night at the Kabuki night club and finishing his new album, the title of which he refused to divulge.

"Someone in the legal department (of his record company) came up with it," Kihn said. "I could have declined it but I don't care. I totally leave it to chance."

The new album took Kihn and his band only three or four weeks to complete and one day to mix. He describes it as rougher sounding and said a lot of the cuts were single take live cuts with new band member Greg Douglas.

Selvin played two cuts from the album, "Jeopardy" and "Fascination in Reverse." Both are fatter and funkier sounding than anything on Kihn's last album "Rockinroll."

Dressed in a red leather jacket and tight black jeans, Kihn fielded questions from class members on everything from how he writes songs, "I start with the title," to how success has changed his life, "I miss the days when everything was a car ride away."

The Berkeley rocker also discussed the problems his fame has brought like walking down the street and being accosted by fans.

"Sometimes it's fun and real ego stroke, sometimes it's a pain in the ass," he said. Someone in the class asked Kihn if he thought it would get worse. "I hope so," he said breaking into a wide grin.

Choral Union to perform

Byron McGilvray conducts the SF State Choral Union, and the SF State symphony orchestra in Ernst Bloch's "Sacred Service" Sunday at 3 p.m. in McKenna Theater. For further information call the Creative Arts Box Office at 469-2467.



By Michael Jacobs

Berkeley rocker Greg Kihn paid a visit to Joel Selvin's Music 512: Rock since 1969 class Tuesday. Kihn answered questions and played selections from his just completed album.

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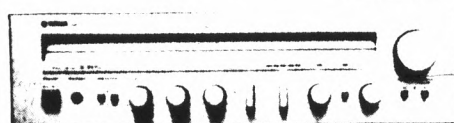
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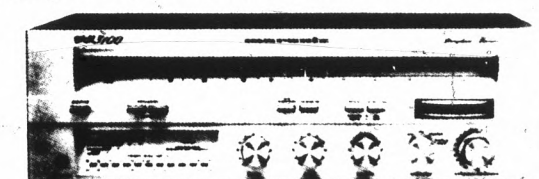
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Sports



By Darrin Zuelow



By Michael Gray



By Michael Gray



By Toru Kawana



By Darrin Zuelow



By Michael Jacobs

Wait until next year

Reflecting on what might have been never eases the pain of losing, but at least it allows one to measure success in spite of the losses.

Count on a few SF State teams — the football, volleyball and soccer teams — to do some reflecting during the post-season. Success did not come as often as hoped, not as far as the wins and losses were concerned.

The coaches of these three teams did not base their criteria for success on the final results that show up on paper. To Vic Rowen, Kathy Argo and Jack Hyde, it was a good year, a season that started with high hopes and ended with the knowledge that their priorities were set in order. And winning was not at the top of the list.

"A long time ago I reached the point where I never took myself seriously," said Rowen, whose football team ended at 4-6. "This is just a game. We always want to win, but it's also important for the players to get something out of it."

"It's not a big ego thing for me," he said. "I'm more interested in the players, that they understand the importance of college. And when the players leave from here, I want them to feel that the coaches did their best to make them better football players and people."

Argo's volleyball team ended the season at 4-15, which was an improvement over last year's 0-19 record. The team, which loses just two seniors and has enough young players to build a solid foundation for the future, has made progress in ways that aren't measured in the win-loss column.

"I went into this season with the same kind of drive and competitiveness and mental attitude a coach coming off a winning season would have," she said. "I've learned most that you need to deal more with the athletes in preparing them for the event as well as the season. Beyond the physical preparation, you need to be mentally prepared before taking the court against an opponent."

For soccer coach Jack Hyde, winning came more often than losing, but a 9-6-4 record was not enough to push them into the playoffs. Still, a few school records were broken. Paul Mangini tied the record for most goals in a season, which was set by his twin brother Peter two years ago; Freddy Proano set the record for most assists with 10; the team set a record for most shutouts with eight.

"I think we had a successful season, and I'm happy with it," Hyde said. "I like to think that I had a part in developing the players. Of course, I couldn't have done it if I didn't have good players."

SF State had several good players this semester. Each team may have had a bit of trouble getting off the ground, but at least those teams can take pride that it was a pretty good season after all.

— Doug Amador

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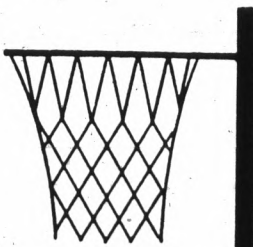
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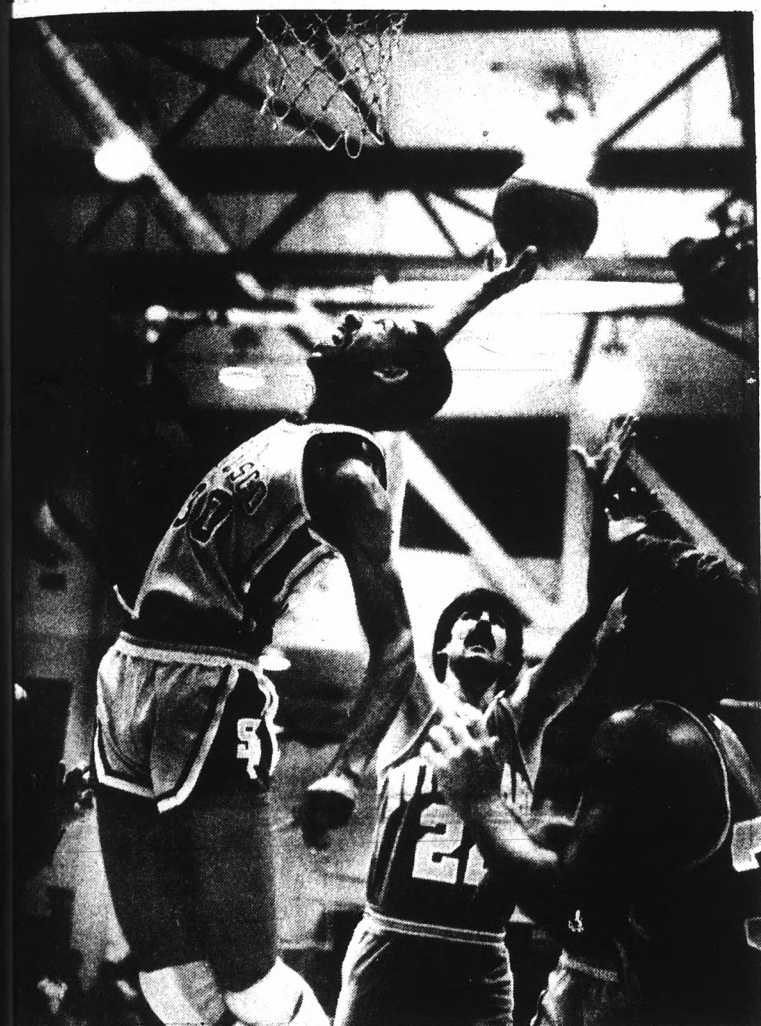
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Both cager teams set to defend titles



Left: the Gators' Ted Morgan attempts in vain to tip in a missed shot. Above: women basketball players don't look particularly interested, which is perhaps why coach Emily Manwaring called a time out to huddle her team around her. Right: guard Patrick Sandle leaps around College of Notre Dame center Rick Greir to lay in two points. Both the men's and women's basketball teams, which won conference titles last season, are favored to repeat as Northern California Athletic Conference champions this season.

Photos by Michael Gray.



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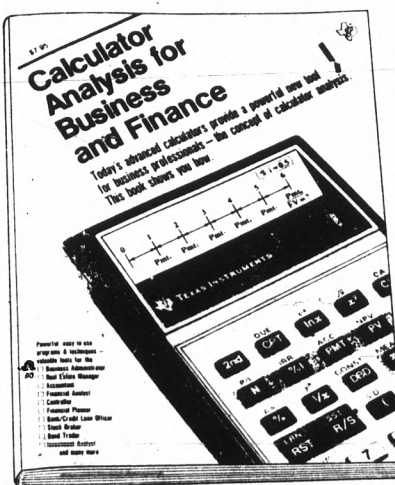
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The Right Response. Darryl Koch of the University of Michigan and Kevin Williams from Notre Dame correctly deciphered the clues in the calendar and sent the Diatonic (C Major) music scale on a piece of white paper with the entry postmarked on a full moon. They will share the cash rewards, and each get the use of a new Chrysler product because their answers were simultaneously received.

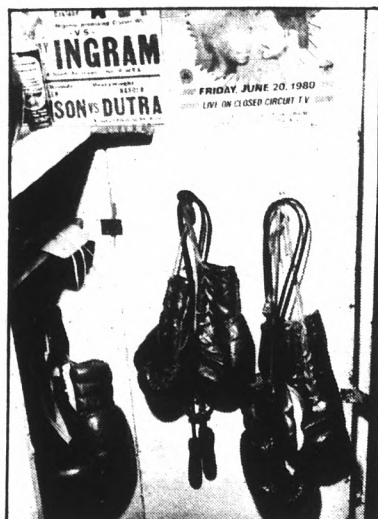
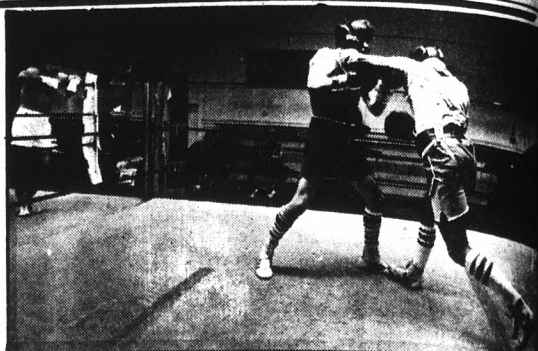
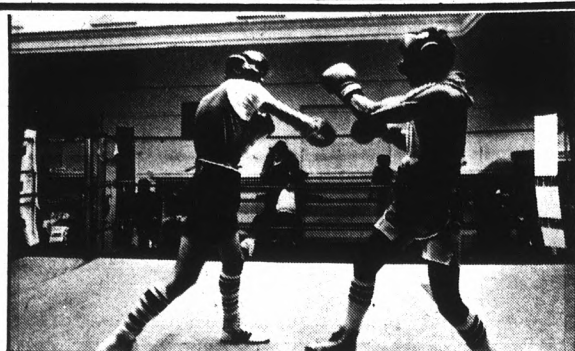
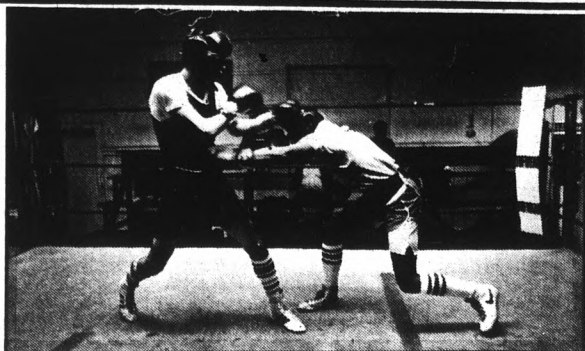
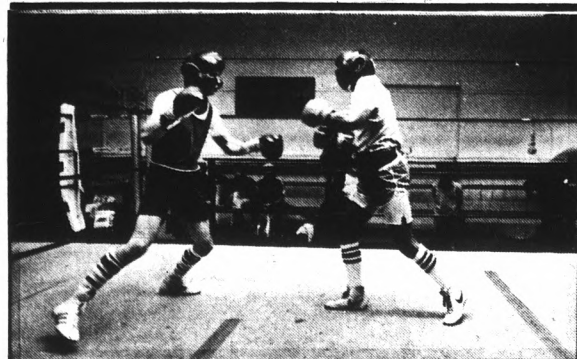
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THE NEW CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Backwords



Battered but unbeaten— last oldtime boxing gym goes the distance in SF

Text by Dennis Wyss

Photos by Michael Jacobs

The light punches through the grimy panes of the massive skylight, casting ominous shadows on the soiled canvas square directly below.

A cold December drizzle. It raps against the panes. Steady, unforgiving, in time to the whap-whap-whap of leather on leather filling this large, shadowy cloister where men learn the arcane rites of prizefighting.

Newman's Gym on Leavenworth Street in the Tenderloin, is the oldest surviving boxing emporium in the nation. It looks it.

The pantheon of practitioners, yellowing photographs in frames square as the ring where blood is let and money is made, line the walls.

Blood and money and liniment and tape and pain and fear and triumph and grease. You can smell it through the must of age.

Someone hits the lights. The ring dazzles in the glare. Umber stains of failure on the canvas fade as a new day begins. The ghosts no longer rule.

Now it is the muscle of young men. It is gleaming leather and the bell.

The bell is the matins and vesper of the fistie cloister.

RING! Three-minute round.

RING! One-minute rest.

RING! Three-minute round.

RING! ... boxers, the workaday monks, rise-fall-stand-sit-win-lose to that sharp metallic song.

Now two of them, unsmiling, stretch the ropes and climb into the ring. Under the lights, planes of muscle etch black hollows as they string across bones.

They do not look directly at one another, but begin the age-old ritual—jogging up and down, shaking out stiff arms, bob, weave, step, a few rights, a few lefts, a combination, a hissing jab, straight, the arm and the shoulder into it with the whole body behind it and left foot forward, the chin tucked safely into the pocket created at the deltoid end of the clavicle by the extended arm, retract, step, punch, quicker now, sharp exhales through the nose when punching out.

"Whiff! Whiffwhiff! Whiff!"

They shadowbox without shadows, hands in a semigrip, fixed by the heavy white tape that usually keeps the delicate bones of the hands from shattering at the impact of a 70 mph punch finding its mark.

The bell abruptly signals the end of the round. Acid sweat glistens, hair is plastered to the forehead, t-shirts are stained dark. The fighters go to a corner and swig mouthfuls of water from green plastic 7-up quart bottles and spit into dented tin funnels which have long black tubes running into buckets below.

The same buckets were probably at Newman's in 1924, when two ex-fighters, Moose Taussig and Paddy Ryan, converted the large Victorian room at Leavenworth and Eddy from a restaurant to a ring.

Taussig and Ryan's Gym, as it was called, was one of many gyms in San Francisco. By the time Billy Newman took over in the '40s, the number had decreased. Now it is the lone survivor.

Battered and worn but refusing to go down with the count, so to speak, Newman's continues as it has through the decades, a mecca for tough San Francisco kids who dream of fame and money and bright lights and raised arms and roaring crowds.

Flyweight to bantamweight, welterweight to middleweight, to heavy weight, professional and amateur, old and young, Newman's is San Francisco boxing.

More fighters arrive for a day's workout. They disappear, dressed in workday clothes, into the cement and steel locker room and emerge transformed, in shorts, sweatpants or cutoffs, white socks and ripped sweatshirts, carefully wrapping their hands, tentatively prancing up and down in thin, high-topped leather shoes, breath quickening, preparing for combat.

The body must be trained, like a gladiator's in ancient times, to give and take violence—strength and conditioning to accept bone-jarring, skin-splitting punches and to repay in the same coin, speed to avoid as many shots to the body as you can and to penetrate your opponent's defense, stamina to go the distance, to hit faster and harder in the crucial late rounds, sometimes on instinct alone, when to go down means defeat.

A boxer crouches in front of one of the full-length mirrors that line the smudged, white, wood walls of the gym, flicking jabs, dancing forward and backward, coiling and uncoiling, shake-punch-shake-punch, feet shuffling precisely on the worn hardwood floor.

Other fighters jump rope, leg muscles tightening like tensile steel. The whirling slap-slap-slap of the rope echoes back and forth across the floor.

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In a corner squats the gym's office partially removed from the steamy sweating and smacking. The desk is covered with newspapers, a battered Royal typewriter, a clipboard and Styrofoam cups stained with cold coffee. Two ponderous, nicked and scratched grey file cabinets occupy one corner with a pair of discarded gloves cast carelessly on top.

On a beat-up fake leather couch against one wall, three people sit watching boxing on a battered black and white TV that casts an eerie light from its fuzzy picture onto the plethora of signed photographs covering the walls of the cramped enclosure.

The photographs are a museum of mayhem, fighters who've trained at the gym since it opened, a rugged and impressive litany of some of the best boxers of this century.

Dempsey, Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano, Max Baer, Pat Valentino, Tony Oliveras, Ezzard Charles and Bobo Olson, old timers in musty photos, all wearing black trunks and smaller gloves.

The newer guys, color photos, shiny trunks: Joe Frazier, George Foreman, Jimmy Ellis, Floyd Patterson and, of course, Muhammad Ali.

The wall over the desk is dominated by a large photograph of a young, cheeky Cassius Clay, an impish smile on his handsome face. It was taken in 1960 when the young, unknown boxer came to town to fight in the U.S. Olympic Trials at the Cow Palace, before Rome and fame.

Although young Clay did well, he ran out of money. Billy Newman lent him the fare to get back to Louisville.

The occupants of the couch are two grizzled old-timers and a very young fighter. The two older men talk in gravelly voices in front of the flickering tube. The kid keeps shut.

"What fight's this?"

"Amateurs, ain't it?"

"His head ain't down."

"He's gonna fight amateurs all his life, ain't he?"

"They oughta pop the fuckin' ref—Jesus Christ, I could do a better job than that."

Outside the floor shakes and rumbles as fighters attack the five punching bags: four heavy leather victims roughly the shape of a large human midriff hanging by chains from a massive beam on the far side of the ring, and a speed bag, light, flexible and the size of a head, it snaps back immediately after being smacked.

The bell rings. The boxers start for the bags, fists up.

Whap. Whap. Dance, shuffle, whap, push-off, chains and swivels squeal. The human fist: if utilized properly and scientifically, a slashing, powerful tool of destruction.

"I know more about boxing than anyone in this fuckin' gym," says Phil Rancatore, 75 cigar-chomping years old, once a featherweight and now bigger than a super heavyweight, who fought his first pro fight when he was 14 in a gym at 16th and Mission for \$12.50, started training at Taussig and Ryan's in 1926 and since retiring in the '30s has managed over 300 fighters in between directing a taxi cab fleet.

"The Bay Area used to be one hell of a territory for boxing," says Rancatore. "In 1932 I had thirty fighters in my stable. There were a lot of clubs in San Francisco; I kept all my guys busy."

A manager in boxing takes care of the business end of a fighter's life—"I got connections, I get fights," says Rancatore, describing his concept of a fight manager's job—and is usually paid about 10 percent of the earnings.

Rancatore swaggers across the floor of Newman's in a cloud of cigar smoke. His niche is one of several small rooms in the back of the gym that managers and trainers rent to store equipment and to serve as private locker rooms for their fighters.

Rancatore's room is covered with faded and frayed promotional fight posters and curled photographs of his favorite boxers through the years. There are

hangers with street clothes in one corner, battered lockers, a mirror and sink with several plastic mouthpieces by the faucets and a cabinet stuffed with gloves and protective equipment.

"I lend them to my kids. Hell, they're all poor; they can't afford it," he says.

Somewhere across the gym the phone rings. The young boxer who answers it hollers for Rancatore.

"Hello? Yeah. Yeah. What? No...

NO! He's a slugger, not a boxer. What... You got the wrong guy. What the hell's the matter with you?"

"Jesus Christ," Rancatore says, slamming down the receiver. "A manager can ruin a fighter."

The yellowing, fly-specked clock says four o'clock. The gym is a crescendo of punches, sweat and snarls. Two boxers are preparing to spar, with gloves, for three rounds. Marvin Moore, the trainer of one of the fighters is waiting for his man to finish taping up.

"I don't want to sound like I'm bragging, but I'm one of the best trainers in Northern California," he says. "I try and teach other trainers how to train their boxers so they won't ruin them, but their egos won't let them take my advice."

Moore has been in the fight game almost as long as Rancatore. He has tasted blood in the ring. A welterweight, his first fight was in Los Angeles in 1938.

"I was voted most popular amateur in Los Angeles in 1941," he says proudly.

Moore clearly relishes his work as a trainer. He says that a trainer does all the work, that a manager makes a few phone calls a week and that's it.

"I took a kid who was fighting bantamweight and shoulda been a flyweight. I told his manager to let me take him for five weeks, that I could get the kid to give a good fight in that time. I got him up to 118 pounds. We challenged the state flyweight champion and my kid kicked the shit outta him."

"All the things I do is just plain common sense," he says as his fighter comes up to him and thrusts his hands out for the trainer to put his gloves on.

The boxers wear padded headgear and codpieces when sparring: it is training for speed, finesse and the development of ring intelligence, not destroying your opponent.

But there is only one way to learn boxing, and that is to taste leather. The

leather gloves are slipped on and lashed. The laces are tied down; the tips can be like a knife. Ancient Roman bones strapped weights called cesti to their fists. Maiming was in vogue then. It's somewhat in disfavor at Newman's.

A bell signals the start of the match, a cautious opening, a few punches to test defenses. No damage done.

The trainers lean against the top rope, towels draped across shoulders, peering intently at their boxers' moves, calling instructions to the grunting sluggers.

"Get 'em up! Get 'em up!"

"Easy, Richie, easy. Think about what you're doin'."

The splat of a glove on headgear, scrape of feet, push off, dance, muscles bulging—shove off, circle, whap, whapwhapwhap, one fighter penetrates the other's defense and smashes him on the nose and jaw with three lightning quick rights. Blood sprays.

RING! The fighters head for the corner. One holds a nostril and blows a wad of blood and mucus into the funnel.

On the bleachers in front of the ring are spectators: a wife or a girlfriend, watching and wincing. She pulls out a compact and reapplies her lipstick. Her hand shakes.

Beside her on the bench three guys with several day's stubble are passing around the afternoon's aperitif in a brown paper sack. They are becoming animated, yelling their own instructions to the boxers.

"Hey, shaddup! Get outta here with that shit!" bellows Moore as he squirts water into his fighter's mouth.

The drinkers ignore him, laugh and continue to celebrate. A heavyweight who has been working out at the bags curses and starts for the bleachers, his gloves still on. The revelers stumble quickly out the door.

RING! The fighters collide in a loud profusion of wicked punches. Fast and furious, ducking and feinting, a left hook to the body, oof! one fighter spits blood on the canvas. "C'mon man, hit me," he mutters through his mouthpiece.

Punch, move, punch, move, duck, dance, smack, whap here I am, come get me, I'm better than you, I'm faster than you, whap, dance, punch punch punch. RING!



Clockwise from top of page: two young fighters spar in Newman's center ring; for every old boxer ready to retire, there are five tough kids ready to take his place; trainers shout instructions to sparring boxers; trainer Marvin Moore, left, and manager Phil Rancatore, right, discuss upcoming prospects; beneath dusty posters of past glories, equipment hangs on locker doors waiting for a new champ.

